[Commerce, Faculty of] 1919-20 (005)

HIGHER
COMMERCIAL
EDUCATION

HIGHER COMMERCIAL EDUCATION

The Personnel of Industry.

OF all the subjects with which Reconstruction has to deal, none is more vital to the commercial supremacy of the British Empire than the provision of adequately-trained *personnel* for our great industries.

The Value of Training.

It is not a question of internal trade only. The wastage of war has made it more than ever imperative that we should seek fresh sources of revenue outside our own borders, and in foreign markets we shall be in competition with the keenest and most highly-trained specialists of the United States, France, Japan, and, in a very short time, Germany. All these have received an intensive training, an education in commerce, such as has hitherto been scarcely even dreamt of in this country. It behoves us to meet them with their own weapons. Knowledge in future will be a far more powerful lever of trade than a placid resting upon a past reputation.

ER-2(4) 3,500 (15574)

The Schools' Point of View

The cause of commercial education has been sadly hampered in this country in the past by a quite unnecessary and unjustifiable aloofness on the part of both sides. Too often Education, in the person of the Public School-University man, has regarded the Church, the Law, the Army and Medicine as the only possible careers, and has looked upon Commerce as something remote and unworthy of consideration, with slight reservations in favour of banking, insurance, and the selling of motor-cars.

The Business Man on Education

The business man has responded by regarding higher education as a pretty toy for those who can afford the time, but as useless, or even injurious, as a prelude to a commercial career. His view has been that the only possible education for a business life is to be obtained in the office, the warehouse and the factory.

The Need for Rapprochement

Both are a little right ; both are a great deal wrong. The schoolboy has never had Commerce presented to him in its true light, and its essential importance as a foundation of our world-supremacy, its fascinations and its possibilities have never been brought home to him. On the other hand the business man is so far justified that education has followed the ordinary laws of supply and demand and has shaped itself to meet the needs of those callings in which it was welcomed; while it has never been planned as a whole to serve as an avenue to commercial pursuits. If the question is looked at thus broadly from both sides, it becomes clear that all that is needed is a *rapprochement* between these two quite unnecessarily opposed elements.

The Claim of London University.

That it should be the University of London which has set itself to bring about this *rapprochement* needs no explanation or apology in the capital of the world's commerce. By its position, its traditions, and its association with the City Companies and the wealthy merchants of the capital it is pre-eminently fitted to deal with commercial education on the basis of a mutual understanding between Education and Business.

Business opinion consulted.

Before setting down the concrete proposals of the University for the establishment of Degrees in Commerce, it is well to emphasize the fact that they have throughout recognised the impossibility of success without the cordial co-operation of the business community. They have, therefore, frankly laid their plans before the most representative gatherings of commercial men; they have invited the fullest consideration and criticism; and they have tried, as far as possible, to incorporate in their final proposals the various helpful suggestions which they have received from this source. Further, they have made it a cardinal principle of their scheme that not only its initiation but the whole of its future working shall have the benefit of the closest possible co-operation with the leading business men.

The help of the business community.

The business community in turn has not been slow to express its approval of a scheme on the broad lines laid down by the University. At the inaugural meeting held at the Mansion House on July 18, 1918, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, the proposals received the official imprimatur of the Minister of Reconstruction, Dr. Addison, and they were warmly supported by Mr. A. J. Balfour, as member for the City, and by a widely representative gathering of leading business men.

The value of their assistance.

As a result of this meeting, special sub-committees have been formed from among the best-known members of certain selected groups of trades, and these have co-operated wholeheartedly in the endeavour to make the scheme as complete and as successful as possible. No doubt time will reveal defects and suggest improvements, but the same goodwill between the various interests concerned will enable these to be dealt with satisfactorily. At least the proposals which follow form a good working basis upon which to ground an important development in Commercial Education.

Degrees in Commerce.

The University has decided to grant the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce to candidates who pass the necessary examinations after a course of study lasting normally for three years. Those who desire may afterwards proceed to the Degree of Master of Commerce, but only after a minimum of two years' satisfactory practical experience in the particular trade or industry taken up.

Examinations.

These will be three in number: (1) *Matriculation*, or some examination recognized as its equivalent. This is intended simply as a proof of the candidate's standard of general education. (2) *Intermediate.*—This includes five compulsory subjects: (a) Elementary Economics. (b) Banking, Currency, Trade, Transport and Finance. (c) Geography. (d) Accounting or World-History. (e) An approved modern foreign language and one optional, selected from a second foreign language, chemistry, physics, geology, botany, mathematics, history, English, commercial art. The normal duration of study for the Intermediate Examination will be one year. (3) *Final.*—The first year's course of study for this examination comprises four compulsory subjects: (a) Organization of Industry, Banking, Trade and Transport. (b) Modern Economic Development of the Empire and of the chief foreign countries. (c) Elementary Commercial Law. (d) Statistical

Method. The second and final year is devoted to specialisation, each candidate selecting a group of subjects appropriate to the industry in which he is engaged or which he proposes to enter.

Lectureships.

Provision is already made in the various colleges of the University for instruction in a number of modern languages; and the work of the London School of Economics includes the teaching of many of the subjects given above. But there are wide gaps and, if training is to be provided in Commerce as a connected whole, it will involve the creation of a number of additional Chairs and Lectureships.

Extension of Buildings

This general development will automatically necessitate the extension of buildings and equipment. Of the various colleges comprised in the University, the London School of Economics, in Clare Market, is probably the most conveniently central for all the interests concerned, and provision could probably be made, by erecting additional accommodation adjacent to it, for most, if not all, of the new activities to be created.

Part-time Students.

While there will doubtless be a certain number of candidates who will be able to devote their whole time to the course, it is probable that the larger proportion will be composed of those who are employed during the day and can only study in their spare time, or are living away from London and are therefore prevented from taking full advantage of the educational facilities provided. In their existing machinery for dealing with External Students, the University are already well equipped to handle this problem.

Bureau.

It is proposed to supplement this by the creation of a central bureau, preferably in the City, where a thoroughly qualified staff of advisers will be available, in the evening as well as during the daytime, to guide and assist individual candidates in their studies, both personally and by post. This bureau would also serve as a point of connection between business men and the University, as a centre of advice for candidates, and as an employment agency to which employers could turn when seeking University-trained men.

Training in Isolated Subjects

The establishment of the Degree in Commerce does not, however, imply that the teaching resources of the University will be restricted solely to those who intend to graduate. On the contrary, an important feature of the scheme is the provision for those business employees and others who wish to receive training in one or two isolated subjects. A man, for example, about to be sent by his firm to open a branch in a foreign country, would very likely have all the business details at his fingers' ends, but might lack the necessary knowledge of the appropriate language. It would be open to him, on payment of certain fees, to attend the classes in this one subject alone, without taking up any of the other elements of the complete course.

Scholarships.

The Scholarships which it is proposed to found will be available in equal numbers for Internal and External Students. Some will probably be travelling scholarships or post-graduate fellowships, which will allow the holder, while working in a foreign country, to devote some part of his time to the study of local conditions.

Libraries.

Much needs to be done to supplement the libraries of the University and its component colleges, if they are to prove adequate for the needs of the increasing number of candidates for commercial degrees who will turn to them to seek literature bearing on their studies.

Literature.

Closely associated with this question is that of producing suitable text-books, which are greatly lacking at the present time in this country. The literature of commerce has been produced in abundance in Germany, France and the United States, and much might be done by collection, translation, editing and original work to widen and modernize the range of manuals available for students in this country. As a commercial enterprise this might not be a success, but it is one of which the importance is sufficient to justify its being undertaken without delay, and it can be most fitly done by the University.

Cost of Examinations.

Experience shows that in the early years of a new degree the cost of the examinations is often not adequately covered by the fees paid, and it will probably be necessary at the commencement to subsidize these if the examinations are to be worthily conducted by men of eminence in their several callings.

Question of Cost.

It will readily be understood that the foundation and maintenance of an entirely new course of studies of this kind involves a heavy outlay, both for initial expenses and for upkeep. Without going into details, the annual cost of the various proposals outlined above is estimated at £21,750, necessitating the provision of a capital of £435,000. Adding to this the capital expenses of building, etc., the total sum required is, in round figures, £500,000

An appeal to Business Men.

The sum is a large one, but it is not large when considered in relation to the magnitude of the interests involved. What is it worth to regain our lost trade, to capture fresh markets in the teeth of competition keener than ever before? To do this we must have the *personnel* of commerce trained and educated—not trained merely by rule of thumb methods in the office or workshop alone—not educated to regard business as a calling unworthy of serious attention—but trained and educated as directly and scientifically for the particular requirements of their particular calling as the lawyer or the doctor. The scheme proposed by the University of London has the warm support of many of the most representative men in the world of Imperial commerce. It is a scheme which benefits directly and indirectly every business in the country, and an urgent appeal is made to every business man to contribute liberally to the cost, that the necessary sum may be raised without delay. The need is urgent and the world's markets will not wait if we delay.

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COURSE IN COMMERCE.

The Faculty of Arts will initiate in the Session 1920-1921 a Course in Commerce leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce.

The prescription for the First Year is indicated in a general way in the accompanying schedule. The prescription of work for the Second, Third and Fourth Years will be defined in the Calendar for the Session 1921-1922, and will include advanced work in Economics, Mathematics and the Languages taken in the First Year. Instruction will be given also in History, Accountancy, Business Methods, Administrative Efficiency, Commercial Law, etc. Before the completion of the course of four years a candidate must produce evidence of employment for a definite period in a commercial firm, in public service or in some business capacity.

A candidate will not receive credit in a subject unless he obtains at least fifty per cent. of the Examination marks as well as fifty per cent of the aggregate of the term and Examination marks in that subject.

A candidate for the Examination of any year will be granted Pass standing provided he passes in all, or all but one, or all but two, of the subjects of the year.

A candidate will be granted Honour standing who, obtaining at least fifty per cent. in each of the subjects of a year, also secures an average of seventy-five per cent. of all the marks assigned to the subjects of the year.

A candidate who has failed in one or two subjects at the annual Examination will be debarred from registration and enrolment until he has completed the work of the year.

The fees for the Course will be announced before the opening of the Session 1920-1921.

It is proposed in establishing this course to train not only for the higher positions in business and commercial life generally, but at the same time to prepare for the Consular Service and the foreign representation of Canadian firms.

Entrance Requirements:

Part I. Pass Matriculation: English, History, Mathematics and three of Greek, Latin, German, French, Spanish, Science, of which one at least must be a Modern Language.

Part II. Honour Matriculation: English, Mathematics and one of German, French, Spanish.

A student who submits a Part I. Commercial Specialists' Certificate may substitute the same for Ancient History and a Language of Pass Matriculation and for the Geometry and Trigonometry of Honour Matriculation.

FIRST YEAR.

1	English	~~3~~ 6 hours
3	Mathematics	2 "
	Economic Geography	1 "
	Accounting. An elementary course in Bookkeeping	2 "
2	Two Modern Languages: French, German, Italian, Spanish	6 "
	Elementary Economics	1 "
	The Elements of Commerce	1 "
4	Science	1½ "
	Seminary	

By arrangement with the Department of Education graduates in this Course who have obtained a Part I. Commercial Specialists' Certificate, either prior to entering the University or during the Course, will be recognized as having secured the academic standing required from candidates for the Commercial Specialists' Certificate.

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UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

PROVISIONAL
REGULATIONS
RELATING TO
DEGREES
IN
COMMERCE
FOR EXTERNAL STUDENTS

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The attention of all Students is directed to the following extract from Statute No. 120:—

"No Student shall be admitted to the final Examination for a degree until the expiration of at least three years after Matriculation unless the Senate in special cases or special classes of cases otherwise determine."

The Regulations for Degrees in Commerce are not yet complete, and detailed Syllabuses in a number of subjects will be added later. The Regulations are published in a provisional form for the guidance of External Students who wish to commence their preparation for the Intermediate Examination in Commerce.

LONDON: UNIVERSITY OF LONDON PRESS.
August, 1919.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES.

1. Applications for Forms of Entry must be made *by post card*, and *not later than* the date mentioned in the Regulations for each Examination.

2. Every Candidate's Form of Entry, duly filled up, must be returned to the External Registrar by post and registered, *not more than Eight Weeks* before the commencement of the Examination, and with it, *in the same cover*, must be sent the Candidate's *Certificate* and *Fee* for the Examination.

3. No name will be placed on the List of Candidates unless the *Entry-Form*, *Certificate*, and *Fee* shall have been received *together* at the University *on or before* the date mentioned in the Regulations for each Examination.

4. Candidates cannot be admitted after the List is closed. Any Candidate who may not have received a Form of Entry within a week after applying for it should communicate immediately with the Principal stating the exact date of his application and the place where it was posted.

5. Fifteen days after closing of the Lists, but *not previously*, each Candidate's Completion of Entry will be acknowledged, and a Number, by which he is to be designated throughout the Examination, will be assigned to him.

6. Any representation which Candidates may desire to make on the subject of their Examination must be made to the External Registrar and not to the Examiners.

[The Pass-List of the Examination will be published in the Supplement to the "London University Gazette," and will be sent, as soon as copies are available, to every College or School from which any successful Candidate has immediately proceeded to the Examination; and to every successful Candidate who returns, duly stamped and addressed, the envelopes sent to him with the Entry-Form. It will also be widely circulated among the leading Newspapers of the United Kingdom.

[Unsuccessful Candidates will be informed of the subjects in which they have failed as soon as possible after the publication of the Pass-List. No report will be furnished to Candidates who retire during the course of the Examination.

[The University can take no cognisance of, or responsibility for, private arrangements made by Candidates or their friends with any person whatever for the supply of telegraphic or other information as to the results of Examinations.

[The External Registrar cannot undertake to answer applications by telegram or otherwise asking for information communicated or to be communicated in accordance with the preceding paragraph.]

PRACTICAL EXAMINATIONS.

All necessary materials and apparatus will be supplied by the University, excepting certain small and portable articles, such as drawing instruments. Candidates will be notified of what they are required to bring with them, in the Time Table of the Examination sent to them after their entry is completed.

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DRAFT REGULATIONS.

BACHELOR OF COMMERCE.

CANDIDATES for the Degree of BACHELOR OF COMMERCE as External Students shall be required to have passed the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION (unless admitted under Statute 116[1]), and to pass Two subsequent Examinations.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN COMMERCE.[2]

The INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN COMMERCE will take place twice in each year, and shall commence on the Fourth Monday in March, and the Fourth Monday in September.

[Until further order a Candidate who, whilst being an Internal Student, passed in all the subjects of the General Intermediate Examination or a Special Intermediate Examination in the Faculty of Commerce in accordance with the Regulations for Internal Students, will be allowed to enter for the B.Com. Examination for External Students on condition that he take at some time previous to his Final Examination any extra subjects which a Candidate taking the Intermediate Examination in Commerce for External Students would have been required to take. For such Candidates a Fee of Five Guineas for a first entry, and of Three Guineas for a subsequent entry, will be payable, which Fee will, in either case, include the first entry to the B.Com. Examination.]

No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination unless he has passed, or been admitted under Statute 116[1] as exempt from, a MATRICULATION EXAMINATION not later than that of the preceding January.

Every Candidate must apply to the External Registrar for a Form of Entry on or before January 25th for the March Examination, or July 25th for the September Examination, which must be returned on or before February 1st for the March Examination, or August 1st for the September Examination, accompanied by a satisfactory Certificate of Good Conduct, and by the proper Fee.[3]

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[1] See page 574.

[2] The Examination (except the Practical and *Viva Voce* Examinations) may be held not only at the University of London, but also by special arrangement in other parts of the United Kingdom.

[3] These times and conditions must be *strictly* observed. Should any alteration in the dates fixed by the University become necessary, due notice of the change will be given.

Every Candidate, on entering for the Intermediate Examination for the first time, must pay a Fee of Five Guineas to the External Registrar. This Fee shall entitle him to enter once for each Part of the Examination, whether taken on the same occasion or otherwise. If he withdraw his name before the last day of entry to the Examination the Fee shall be returned to him. If he fail to present himself at the Examination he shall be allowed to enter for the *next following* Intermediate Examination in Commerce on payment of a Fee of Three Guineas. If he retire after the commencement of the Examination, or fail to pass it, the full Fee of Five Guineas shall be payable upon every re-entry.

Candidates who enter for one Part only (whether by reason of previous failure or otherwise) shall pay a Fee of Three Guineas on each occasion: and this Fee will not in any circumstances be returnable.

The Intermediate Examination is divided into two parts, which may be taken on the same or on different occasions.[1] Failure in one part will not involve failure in the other. The two parts are as follows:—

Part I. Economics, Geography, and one Language.

Part II. Banking, Currency, Trade and Finance, and Accounting *or* History, and the Optional Subject.

These Groups may be taken either together at one Examination or separately at two Examinations.

The Examiners shall be at liberty to test any Candidate by means of *viva-voce* Questions.

A Candidate for the Intermediate Examination for the Degree of B.Com. who has passed, whether as an Internal or External Student, the Intermediate or the Final Examination for the Degree of B.A., B.Sc., B.Sc. (Agric.), B.Sc. (Hort.), B.Sc. (Econ.), B.Sc. (Eng.), B.Sc. (Mining and Metallurgy), shall be exempted from examination at the Intermediate Examination for the Degree of B.Com. in any subject at which he passed at such Examination.

Candidates shall not be approved by the Examiners in either Part of the Examination unless they have shown a competent knowledge in all of the prescribed subjects of that Part.

No Candidate, offering an Experimental Science subject, will be allowed to pass who fails to satisfy the Examiners in the practical part as well as the written part of the Examination in the subject chosen. Candidates are required to bring to the Practical Examination their *original* Laboratory Note-books, for inspection should the Examiners so desire. These Note-books must be taken away by the Candidates at the close of the Examination.

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[1] The parts to be taken must be specified on the Form of Entry.

At Two o'clock on Saturday in the fourth week after the Examination, the External Registrar shall publish a List of the Candidates who have passed, arranged in alphabetical order. And a Pass Certificate signed by the Principal and countersigned by the External Registrar shall be delivered to every such Candidate after the Report of the Examiners shall have been approved by the Senate.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

(Normal Course of Study—One Year.)

A. Compulsory Subjects.

1. Elements of Economics.—1 *Paper.*

2. Banking, Currency, Trade (including Transport) and Finance.—1 *Paper.*

3. Geography.—2 *Papers.*

4. (*a*) Accounting, as applied to Traders and Trading Companies.—1 *Paper ; or* (*b*) World History, with special reference to the Nineteenth Century.—1 *Paper.*

> *Note.*—Banking Candidates are required to take 4 (*b*) *World History*, and not 4 (*a*) *Accounting*. All other candidates are required to take 4 (*a*) *Accounting.*

5. An Approved Modern Foreign Language.—2 *Papers and Viva Voce.*

B. One Optional Subject, to be selected from the following :—

1. A second Approved Modern Foreign Language.—1 *Paper and Viva Voce.*

2. Chemistry.—2 *Papers and a Practical Examination.*

3. Physics.—2 *Papers and a Practical Examination.*

4. Geology.—2 *Papers and a Practical Examination.*

5. Botany.—2 *Papers and a Practical Examination.*

6. Pure Mathematics.—2 *Papers.*

7. Applied Mathematics.—2 *Papers.*

8. History—(*a*) History of Industry and Commerce ; (*b*) World History, with special reference to the Nineteenth Century.—2 *Papers.*

> N.B.—Candidates who have taken History as a Compulsory Subject will not be allowed to offer it as an Optional Subject.

9. English—(*a*) History of English Language and Literature ; (*b*) Composition, Expression, Style, Appreciation.—2 *Papers.*

10. Commercial Art, or Art as applied to an Approved Manufacture.—2 *Papers.*

Notes.

1. Candidates preparing for Trades involving a knowledge of the products and processes of manufacture, or any of the Metal Industries, are recommended to take a *Science* (i.e., Chemistry, Physics, Geology, or Botany) as their Intermediate Optional Subject. Candidates who are taking the " Industry " Group in the Final Examination are also recommended to take one of the above Science subjects as their Intermediate Optional Subject.

2. Candidates preparing for Journalistic, Editorial, and Publicity work are recommended to take Subject 9 (*English*) as their Optional Subject.

3. Candidates intending to take the Art Group of Subjects in the Final Examination are recommended to take Subject 10 (*Commercial Art*) as their Optional Subject.

4. Candidates intending to take the " General Transport Group " in the Final Examination are recommended to take Subject 8 (*History*) as their Optional Subject.

5. In all Modern Foreign Languages, colloquial and commercial knowledge will be required.

1.—Economics.

1. *Economic History.*

The outlines of the industrial and commercial development of England, the questions being mainly chosen so as to deal with the period subsequent to 1760.

To include :—The effects of the introduction of machine industry. The developments of transport. Changes in industrial organization. The Great War of 1793–1815 and its economic effects. Tariff policy. Movements of foreign trade. The growth of Banking, the adoption of the gold standard, the history of general prices. Poor Law. Trade Unionism.

2. *Principles of Economics.*

Economics, analytical and descriptive, with special reference to the United Kingdom.

The scope of Economics ; meaning of the principal economic terms ; causes of differences in productive power ; analysis of various forms of organization for production ; value in relation to production, exchange, distribution, and consumption ; the distribution of income between individuals and classes; causes of variations in wages, profits, interest, and rent; economic effect of the ordinary actions of government. The whole to be illustrated as far as possible by reference to past and present conditions of the United Kingdom.

2.—Banking and Currency.

The Functions of Money, Mintage, and Seignorage, Legal Tender Systems, Currency Parity. The English Banking System and Money Market, the Reserve and the Discount Rate; the Foreign Exchanges; the Stock Exchange; Commercial Fluctuations; Speculation Foreign Trade.

3.—Geography.

General Geography.

The distribution of land and water.

The leading facts of wind and water circulation

Regional Geography.

The great divisions of the world considered under the following heads:—

Superficial configuration together with the leading facts of the distribution of soils, rocks and minerals of economic importance.

The reaction of configuration upon air and water circulation and the resulting local climates.

The river systems as related to configuration and climate.

The influence of the foregoing physical factors on agricultural production and the supply of animal and vegetable products independently of agriculture.

The sources of mechanical power.

The distribution of population as related to the foregoing physical factors and as influencing labour supply and the value of land.

The localisation of industries as determined by all the foregoing factors.

Transport. Trade centres and trade routes.

The geographical circumstances which influence the economic and strategical position of States.

Special attention will be given to the Geography of Products and Communications, and to the Distribution of Industries and Trade.

4a.—Accounting.

(*Syllabus to be published later.*)

4b.—World History, with Special Reference to the Nineteenth Century.

(*Syllabus to be published later.*)

5.—Modern Foreign Languages.

Note.—In all languages, colloquial and commercial knowledge will be required.

French, German, Italian,[1] Spanish,[1] Dutch,[1] Russian.[1]
Grammar : Translation : Composition.
Composition will be either (1) Translation from English, or (2) Some form of free composition.

Note.—Books will not be prescribed.

Arabic[2] (One Paper).

Candidates will be examined in—

Grammar : Translation : Composition.
Composition to be translation from English.
Prepared Books. Questions on Literary History arising out of the set books.[3]

Persian[2] (One Paper).

Translation of passages from prescribed works.[3]
Translation of an easy passage from an unspecified work.
Translation of an easy passage into Persian.
Grammatical questions (Ranking's edition of Platts' Grammar).

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[1] If Italian or Spanish or Dutch or Russian, be selected, *Two Calendar Months'* notice must be given. Candidates must come to London for the *Viva Voce* Examination.

[2] Candidates taking Arabic or Persian or Turkish or Malay or Chinese will be required to give *Five Calendar Months'* notice and to pay a Special Fee of Five Guineas in addition to the ordinary Fee. The Special Fee is in no case returnable.

[3] A list of the Prescribed Books may be obtained on application.

Turkish[1] (One Paper).

Translation of selected passages from :—

Abd el Hakk Hamid : Dukhtari Hindu.
Namûna'i adabiyyât.
Murâd Bey : Mukammal Târîkhi Usmâni, Vol 7.

Translation of an unprescribed easy passage from Turkish into English.

Translation of an easy passage from English into Turkish.

Grammar.

Malay[1] (One Paper).

Translation of selected passages from the Pĕlayaran Abdullah and Sĕjarah Mĕlayu (first ten chapters).

Translation of an unprescribed easy passage from Malay.

Translation of an easy passage with Malay Grammar.

Chinese[1] (One Paper).

Candidates will be examined in the following :—

I. Translation into English of selected passages from the following works :—

a.	大學、	The Great Learning with the Commentary of Chu Hsi thereon.
b.	中庸、	The Constant Mean with the Commentary of Chu Hsi thereon.
c.	聖諭廣訓、	The Sacred Edict with *Wen-li* paraphrase.

II. Questions regarding the authorship of the Great Learning and the Constant Mean.

III. Translation of an unseen easy passage from Chinese into English.

IV. Translation of an unseen easy passage from English into Chinese.

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

1.—A Second Approved Modern Foreign Language.

The Syllabus will be the same as in the case of the languages given above : but only one Paper will be set, in addition to the *Viva Voce* Examination.

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[1] Candidates taking Arabic or Persian or Turkish or Malay or Chinese will be required to give *Five Calendar Months'* notice and to pay a Special Fee of Five Guineas in addition to the ordinary Fee. The Special Fee is in no case returnable.

2.—Chemistry.

(Two Papers and a Practical Examination.)

The following outline is given for the general guidance of Candidates as indicating the range of the Written part (I) and Experimental part (II) of the Examination in Chemistry :—

I.

The methods which lead to the discovery of the composition of common materials occurring in nature.

The determination of molecular weights, equivalents, and of atomic weights. Valency and structural formulæ.

Classification of the elements, including the Periodic Scheme.

General characters of the chief types of compounds, including acids, bases, and salts.

History, production and properties of the more important and typical elements and their most familiar compounds.

The character of chemical changes, including combustion, thermal dissociation and electrolysis; the conditions which determine and influence them, and the attendant phenomena.

The whole to be treated in an elementary manner.

Candidates will be required to show that they have seen and practised a great variety of experiments, and are familiar with the appearance of common Laboratory materials.

II.

Practical Examination.

[*Candidates will be allowed to bring into the Examination Laboratory any one book on Quantitative Analysis provided that it do not contain any reference to Qualitative Analysis.*]

Candidates will be required to show that they are familiar with easy quantitative operations, gravimetric and volumetric, with the rudiments of qualitative analysis, and that they have prepared a number of elements or compounds by processes involving the manipulation of gases and the purification of substances by crystallization, distillation, &c. Candidates are required to bring to the Practical Examination their *original* Laboratory Note-books, for inspection should the Examiners so desire. These Note-books must be taken away by the Candidates at the close of the Examination. Specimens made by the Candidate, duly attested by the Teacher, if any, may also be submitted to the Examiners.

3.—Experimental Physics.

(Two Papers and a Practical Examination.)

[The following Syllabus is intended to indicate the general scope and character of the Examination without being exhaustive of all parts of the subject. Candidates are expected to show a general acquaintance with the apparatus by which the elementary principles of Physics are illustrated and applied.]

General Properties of Solids, Liquids, and Gases.

Relation between Volume and Pressure in Gases.
Viscosity and Diffusion in Liquids and Gases.
Surface Tension. Osmosis. Stretching of Wires.

Heat.

Temperature.
Instruments for the measurement of Temperature.
Expansion of Solids, Liquids, and Gases with rise of Temperature. Isothermal and Adiabatic Expansion.
Quantity of Heat. Specific Heat.
Change of State. Latent Heat. Vapour pressure. Boiling-point.
Dew-point. Formation of Cloud, Fog, and Dew.
Conduction. Definition of Thermal Conductivity.
Convection. Radiation.
The Mechanical Equivalent of Heat and modes of determination. The Conservation of Energy.

Sound.

The production and propagation of Sound.
Nature of Wave-motion. Amplitudes. Wave-length. Frequency.
Experimental determination of the Velocity of Sound in Air. Effect of Change of Temperature on the Velocity.
Reflexion.
Determination of Frequency by simple methods.
Experimental investigation of the modes of Vibration of Strings by means of the Sonometer.
Experimental investigation of the Vibrations of Air in Pipes by Resonance to Tuning Forks.
Organ Pipes. Position of Nodes and Antinodes.

Optics.

Propagation of Light. Laws of Reflexion and Refraction. Photometry.
Reflexion at Plane and Spherical Surfaces, and the formation of Images.
Refraction at Plane Surfaces and by Prisms. Minimum deviation. Chromatic dispersion.

The General Laws of Radiation: Visible, Ultra-violet, Infra-red.

Emission and absorption.

Heating effects of radiation.

Phosphorescence and Fluorescence.

The formation of Images by single Lenses. Long and Short Sight and their correction by Lenses.

The combination of two Lenses to form a simple Telescope or Microscope.

Measurement of Velocity.

Magnetism and Electricity.

Properties of Magnets. Simple phenomena of Magnetism and of Magnetic Induction (Influence).

The Magnetic Field: Lines of Force. The Law of Magnetic Force. Magnetic Moment.

Intensity of Magnetisation.

The Earth as a Magnet.

The Magnetic properties of Iron and the elementary Laws of the Magnetic Circuit.

The simpler phenomena of Electrified Bodies. Conduction and Insulation. Electrification by Friction and by Induction (Influence).

Distribution of Electrification on Conductors.

Electric Field: strength of Field.

The Law of Electric Force.

Potential. Capacity. Energy of Charge.

Electrometers.

Electric Discharge and Electric Current.

Primary and Secondary Batteries.

Magnetic field of Current; Magnetic measurement of Current. Galvanometers.

Work done by an Electric Current.

Electromotive Force. Difference of Potential. Resistance.

Ohm's Law. Wheatstone's Bridge. Potentiometer. Resistance of Cells. Volt. Ohm. Ampere. Ammeters. Voltmeters.

Heating effects of Currents.

Elementary Phenomena of Electrolysis; Faraday's Law.

Voltameters.

Action on Current Circuits in a Magnetic Field.

Electromagnetic Induction: Faraday's Law; Lenz's Law; Induction Coil.

A Thermo-electric couple.

Practical Examination.

[The following Scheme is not exhaustive, and is intended merely to show the general nature of the exercises at the

Practical Examination. The Examiners are not precluded from setting other exercises and practical problems illustrative of the principles set forth in the Syllabus.]

Length measurements by Millimeter Rule.
Eye-estimation of Tenths of a Division.
Use of Vernier, Linear and Angular.
Determination of Areas and Volumes by measurement of Linear Dimensions.
Use of the Balance, weighing to one centigramme.
Determination of Volumes by weighing in Water.
Specific Gravities of Solids, Powders, and Liquids.
Use of the Hydrometer.
Verification of Boyle's Law.
Reading the Barometric Height.
Determination of the Centre of Gravity of a Plate.
Determination of g by simple pendulum.
Determination of Velocity of Sound in a Tube by Resonance with a Fork.
Use of the Sonometer.
Use of Thermometers, and determination of fixed points.
Simple methods of determining Specific Heat and Latent Heat of Fusion and Evaporation.
Determination of Dew-point.
Use of simple Photometers.
Focal lengths of Mirrors.
Focal lengths of Lenses.
Arrangement of two Lenses to make simple forms of Telescope, Microscope, and Magic Lantern.
Arrangement of a Slit, Lens, and Prism to get a pure Spectrum.
Tracing the path of a Ray of Light through a block of Glass and deduction of Refractive Index.
Refractive Index by method of Apparent Thickness.
Tracing the lines of force in the neighbourhood of a Magnet.
Comparison of Magnetic Moments and Fields.
Measurement of Resistance of Wires and Cells.
Comparison of E.M.F.'s with Potentiometer.
Measurement of Electro-Chemical equivalent.

4.—Geology.

(Two Papers and a Practical Examination.)

I. *Physical Geology.*

The Earth as a Planet. Its larger surface features.

Atmospheric Agents and their effects. Action of surface and underground waters, and of ice.

The Ocean; its Movements and Work.

Distribution of Temperature and Pressure in the Earth; and its Density. The Internal Forces and their Effects. Subsidence and Elevation. Volcanoes and Earthquakes.

Characters and Relations of Rock Masses. The nature of Aqueous and Igneous Rocks and their Modes of Occurrence (Strike, Dip, Jointing, Folding, Faulting, Cleavage, Foliation; Interbedding and Intrusion of Igneous Rocks). Features produced by Denudation (Out crop, Escarpments, Outliers, Inliers, Unconformity, Overlap).

II. *Mineralogy.*

Elements of Crystallography as exemplified by crystals of Galena, Pyrite, Zircon, Beryl, Calcite, Quartz, Barytes, Gypsum, Albite. Twin Crystals. Crystallographic Notation.

Physical Properties and Chemical Constitution of Minerals; the relations existing between these and Crystalline Form (Isomorphism and Polymorphism), Crystalline Form, Physical Properties, Chemical Composition, and general Mode of Occurrence of the following minerals:—Graphite; Diamond. Pyrite, Marcasite, Copper Pyrites, Galena, Zinc-Blende, Rock Salt; Fluor. Quartz, Chalcedony, Opal; Zircon, Rutile, Cassiterite. Corundum, Ilmenite, Hematite; Limonite. Spinel, Magnetite, Chromite. Aragonite; Calcite, Dolomite, Magnesite, Chalybite. Barytes, Anhydrite; Gypsum. Apatite. Felspars (Orthoclase, Microcline, Albite, Oligoclase, Labradorite, Anorthite). Felspathoids (Nepheline, Leucite, Sodalite, Nosean, Hauyne). Micas (Muscovite, Lepidolite, Biotite, Phlogopite). Pyroxenes (Enstatite, Hypersthene, Diopside, Augite, Diallage, Aegirine). Amphiboles (Anthophyllite, Tremolite, Actinolite, Hornblende, Riebeckite, Glaucophane). Olivine; Garnet; Kyanite, Sillimanite, Andalusite, Topaz; Staurolite; Cordierite; Tourmaline; Sphene. Zeolites (Analcime, Apophyllite, Natrolite); Kaolin; Epidote; Chlorite, Chloritoid; Talc, Serpentine.

The simpler microscopical and optical characters of common rock-forming Minerals.

Practical Examination.

Interpretation of Weather Charts. Physical Maps with contour lines, and the method of drawing sections across them.

Drawing sections across some simple Geological Map.

Identification and Description of simple crystal forms and combinations, by means of models or from actual specimens. Determination of the important rock-forming Minerals in hand-specimens, and in thin slices under the microscope.

Candidates are required to bring to the Practical Examination their *original* Laboratory Note-books, for inspection should the Examiners so desire. These Note-books must be taken away by the Candidates at the close of the Examination.

5.—Botany.

(Two Papers and a Practical Examination.)

Morphology.

The structure and properties of the cell and of the various kinds of tissues; cell-formation, and the development of the tissues. The plant body; its structure, development and various modifications.

Special Morphology, Reproduction, and Taxonomy.

The general characters of the following groups:—

Angiosperms, as illustrated especially by British or commonly cultivated dicotyledonous and monocotyledonous plants belonging to the Natural Orders Ranunculaceæ, Rosaceæ, Leguminosæ, Compositæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Salicaceæ, Liliaceæ, Gramineæ and Orchidaceæ.

Gymnosperms, as exemplified by *Pinus*, together with only the general external features exhibited by *Cycas* and *Taxus*.

Pteridophyta, as exemplified by *Lastrea* (*Aspidium*), together with the general character of *Selaginella* and *Lycopodium*.

Bryophyta, as exemplified by *Funaria* and *Pellia*.

Algæ, as exemplified by *Chlamydomonas*, *Pleurococcus*, *Oedogonium*, *Spirogyra*, *Vaucheria*, and *Fucus*.

Fungi, as exemplified by *Agaricus*, *Pythium*, *Mucor*, either *Eurotium* or *Sphærotheca*, *Saccharomyces*, and *Bacillus*.

Elementary Physiology.

The Chemical nature of the food elements of plants. Their sources, the modes in which they are respectively absorbed by the organism.

The absorption of water—turgescence, transpiration, root-pressure. Movements of water in plants.

Aëration and respiration.

Photosynthesis. Outlines of metabolic changes within the plant.

Growth.

Irritability, Geotropism, Heliotropism.

Elementary Aspects of Evolution and Genetics.

Practical Examination.

The practical work will include the dissection and examination of plants or parts of plants, and the reference to their systematic position of plants or parts of plants comprised in the foregoing syllabus. Simple experiments in Practical Physiology may be set.

Candidates are required to bring to the Practical Examination their *original* Laboratory Note-books, for inspection should the Examiners so desire. These Note-books must be taken away by the Candidates at the close of the Examination.

6.—Pure Mathematics.

(Two Papers).

Algebra.

The Arithmetic and the Algebra of the Matriculation Examination, and further Algebra including the Theory of Quadratic Equations, the Convergency of Geometric Series, Permutations and Combinations, the Binomial Theorem for Positive Integral Indices, the Graphs of Simple Algebraic Functions, the Theory of Indices, the nature and use of Logarithms and of Logarithmic Tables, Interest and Annuities.

Geometry.

The Geometry of the Matriculation Examination, together with the Geometry of Similar Rectilineal Figures, Mensuration of Plane Rectilineal Figures and of the Circle, the Elementary Properties of the Plane, including those of the angles made by planes with straight lines and with one another, the Elementary Properties of the Sphere and Plane Sections thereof, Mensuration of Simple Solid Figures, including the Cylinder, Cone, and Sphere.

Trigonometry.

The meaning of, and elementary exercises in the uses of, Rectangular and Polar Co-ordinates. Measurements of Angles, Trigonometrical Functions and their Graphs, Approximate Values of the Trigonometrical Functions of Small Angles, Elementary Trigonometrical Formulæ and their Applications, Properties of Triangles, and easy properties of the Circles, circumscribed to, and touching the sides of, a Triangle, Practical Solutions of Triangles and Applications with numerical examples involving the use of Logarithmic and other Tables.

7.—Applied Mathematics.

(Two Papers.)

Statics.

Equilibrium of one or more bodies under the action of Uniplanar Forces or of Parallel Forces.

Properties of the Centre of Mass and its determination in simple cases.

Statics of Simple Mechanisms.

The Simpler Linkages.

The Elementary Laws of Friction.

Dynamics.

Velocities and Accelerations, including their Resolution and Composition.

Mass, Momentum, Force, Work, Energy and Power.

Change of Units—Dimensions.

Motion under the action of a Force which is constant in Magnitude and Direction.

Simple problems on the Motion of Projectiles.

Circular Motion.

Simple Harmonic Oscillations. The Simple Pendulum.

Simple cases of direct and oblique Impact.

Hydrostatics.

Pressures of Liquids on Plane Areas.

Pressures of Liquids on Solid Bodies, partially or wholly immersed, and Conditions of Equilibrium of such Bodies.

Specific Gravities and Densities of Substances, Solid and Liquid, and methods of determining them.

Simple applications of the foregoing subjects.

8.—History.

(*Syllabus to be published later.*)

9.—English.

(*a*) History of English Language and Literature.
(*b*) Composition, Expression, Style, Appreciation.

10.—Commercial Art

(or Art as applied to an Approved Manufacture)

(*Syllabus to be published later; but it is not probable that an Examination in this subject can be held in* 1920.)

FINAL EXAMINATION IN COMMERCE.

The B.Com. Examination shall take place twice in each year, and shall commence on the First Monday in and on the First Monday in .

Every Candidate for this Examination shall be required to have passed the INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN COMMERCE at least One Academical Year[1] previously, and to have passed the Matriculation Examination or to have been admitted under Statute 116[2] at least Three years[3] previously.

Every Candidate must, on or before for the Examination, or for the Examination, apply to the External Registrar for a Form of Entry, which must be returned on or before for the Examination, or for the Examination, accompanied by a satisfactory Certificate of Good Conduct, and by the proper Fee.[4]

Every Candidate on first entering for the Final Examination must pay a Fee of Five Guineas to the External Registrar. This Fee shall entitle him to enter once for each Part of the Examination whether taken on the same occasion or not. If he withdraw his name before the last day of entry to the Examination the Fee shall be returned to him. If he fail to present himself at the Examination he shall be allowed to enter for the *next following* B.Com. Examination on payment of a Fee of Three Guineas. If he retire after the commencement of the Examination, or fail to pass it, the full Fee of Five Guineas shall be payable upon every re-entry.

Candidates who enter for one Part only, whether by reason of previous failure or otherwise, shall pay a Fee of Three Guineas on each occasion: and this Fee will not in any circumstances be returnable.

The Final Examination is divided into two parts, of which the Compulsory Subjects form Part I, and the Optional Subjects form Part II. But the Approved Modern Foreign Language may be taken either with Part I or with Part II at the option of the Candidate.

A Candidate may take Part I and Part II on the same occasion: or he may take Part I on one occasion and Part II on a second occasion.

The schedule of Compulsory and Optional Subjects is as follows:—

(*Note.*—The detailed Syllabuses will be published later.)

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[1] See note I on p. 573.

[2] See page 574.

[3] See note on page 573.

[4] These times and conditions must be *strictly* observed. Should any alteration in the dates be made by the University, due notice will be given.

FINAL EXAMINATION

(Normal Course of Study—Two Years.)

A. COMPULSORY SUBJECTS :—

(*One Year Course.*)

1. The Present Organisation of Industry, Banking, Trade and Transport.—2 *Papers.*

2. Modern Economic Development of the Empire and the more important Foreign Countries.—2 *Papers.*

3. Elements of Commercial Law (treated from Commercial rather than Legal standpoint)—including Sale of Goods, Insurance, Carriage of Goods by Land and Sea, Negotiable Instruments, Partnerships, Companies, Agencies, Statutory Bodies, Patents, Contracts and Bankruptcy.—1 *Paper.*

4. Statistical Method (not presupposing a knowledge of Mathematics higher than Matriculation standard) to include Averages, Graphs, Factors of Production, Distribution and Sale, and their inter-relation ; illustrations being taken from Trade and Industries.—1 *Paper.*

B. ONE GROUP OF SUBJECTS, SELECTED FROM THE FOLLOWING :—

(*One Year Course.*)

1. BANKING AND FINANCE GROUP. (Recommended for candidates for Banking, Finance, etc.)

(*a*) An Approved Modern Foreign Language.—2 *Papers and Viva Voce.*

(*b*) Banking, including a general knowledge of the principal British and Foreign Systems and of Stock Exchange practice and the Foreign Exchanges.—2 *Papers.*

(*c*) Accounting and Business Organisations, Accounts of Traders at home and abroad, including Foreign Currencies and Accounts of Branches, the Organisation of Business Houses of various types.—2 *Papers.*

Or alternatively, a Second Approved Modern Foreign Language.—2 *Papers and Viva Voce.*

2. TRADE A GROUP. (Recommended for candidates for Colonial and General Trade, and in certain cases for Distributing Trades.)

(*a*) The Trade of great World Divisions, including conditions of production and marketing of Commodities, Transport, Trade, Statistics, etc.—2 *Papers.*

Divisions :—Europe and *either* North and South America, *or* India and the Far East, *or* Africa and Australasia.

(*b*) Economics of Transport (from the point of view of the Trader), including Sea Transport, Inland Transport (Rail, Motor, Waterway), and Insurance.—1 *Paper.*

(*c*) Accounting.—The Accounts of Traders at home and abroad, including Foreign Currencies and Accounts of Branches; *or alternatively* (for the Textile Trades), Constitution, Production and Manufacture of Materials (Silk, Wool, Cotton, Flax, etc.); *or alternatively* (for the Food Distributing Trades), the Constitution, Production and Manufacture of Food Stuffs.—1 *Paper.*

(*d*) An Approved Modern Foreign Language.—2 *Papers and Viva Voce.*

3. TRADE B GROUP. (Recommended for those engaged in the Trade of a definite area (e.g., Brazil, India, China, Russia, Scandinavia).)

(*a*) The Chief Commercial Language of the Selected Area.—2 *Papers and Viva Voce.*

(*b*) Accounting.—The Accounts of Traders at home and abroad, including Currencies of Selected Area and Accounts of Branches.—1 *Paper.*

(*c*) The Commercial and Physical Geography (including the Climatology) of the Selected Area, with the Geographical Conditions of Markets and Transports.—1 *Paper.*

(*d*) The Commercial Methods, including the Trade of the Specific Area, Conditions of Production and Marketing of Commodities, Local Tariffs and Transport Conditions, Trade Statistics and Commercial Law.—2 *Papers.*

Note.—Candidates taking the above Group (Trade B) should, *where practicable,* spend at least a year in the country where the language of the Selected Area is spoken.

4. INDUSTRY GROUP. (Recommended for candidates in Engineering and Metal Trades, Distributing Trades (in certain instances), and generally for those engaged in Works and Factory Management.)

(*a*) Business Organisation and Scientific Management.—The Organisation of Business Houses, Works and Factories; Administration, Production, Sales, Publicity, Statistics, Staff Selection and Management, Welfare Work and Staff Education, Business Psychology, Relations of Capital and Labour.—2 *Papers.*

(*b*) Works and Factory Accounting, with special reference to Cost Accounts and Depreciation. 1 *Paper.*

(*c*) Industrial Law.—The Law relating to Factories and Workshops, Workmen's Compensation, Trade Unions, Employer's Liability, Friendly Societies, National Insurance, Labour conditions.—1 *Paper.*

(*e*) An Approved Modern Foreign Language.—2 *Papers and Viva Voce.*

Note.—Candidates, other than those preparing for Journalistic, Editorial, and Publicity work, who take this (Industry) Group are recommended to take one of the four Science Subjects as their Optional Intermediate Subject.

5. GENERAL TRANSPORT GROUP. (Recommended for candidates desiring a wide knowledge of Transport and its bearings.)

(*a*) Transport, including Transport and Storage of Commodities of a perishable and special character, such as Fruit, Dairy Produce, Meat, Grain, Oil. —1 *Paper.*

(*b*) Inland Transport, *or, alternatively,* Sea Transport.— 1 *Paper.*

(*c*) Trade.—General movements of International Trade and the factors governing economical transportation.—1 *Paper.*

(*d*) Accounting.—1 *Paper.*

(*e*) An Approved Modern Foreign Language.—2 *Papers and Viva Voce.*

Note.—Candidates taking Group 5 are recommended to take History as the Optional Subject at the Intermediate Examination.

6. SHIPPING GROUP. (Recommended for candidates for the Shipping Trade.)

(*a*) Shipping.—Construction and capacity of Ships in relation to their work; Character and use of the Chief Shipping Documents; Charter Party; Bills of Lading; Insurance; The Merchant Shipping Acts; Passenger Law; The Economics of Transport, with special reference to Sea Transport (all treated with special reference to Commercial use and practice).—2 *Papers.*

(*b*) Trade.—The Conditions of Production and Marketing of the more important commodities entering into Overseas Trade and the Traffic of the Great Ports of the World.—1 *Paper.*

(*c*) Accounts of Traders at Home and Abroad, including Foreign Currencies and Accounts of Branches.—1 *Paper.*

OR, *alternative to* (*b*) *and* (*c*) *at the option of the Candidate,* an Approved Modern Foreign Language other than that taken under (*d*).—2 *Papers and Viva Voce.*

(*d*) An Approved Modern Foreign Language.—2 *Papers and Viva Voce.*

7. INLAND TRANSPORT GROUP. (Recommended for Railway Candidates.)

(*a*) Economics of Inland Transport: (1) General, (2) Railway.—2 *Papers.*

(*b*) Railway Law and the History of Inland Transport.—1 *Paper.*

(*c*) Railway Cost Accounts and Railway Statistics.—1 *Paper.*

(*d*) An Approved Modern Foreign Language.—2 *Papers and Viva Voce.*

8. PUBLIC UTILITIES GROUP. (Recommended for candidates in such undertakings as Gas, Electricity and Hydraulic Power, Water Supply and Irrigation.)

(*a*) The Constitution and Business Organisation of Public Services, and their general relationship to Industry, Trade and Transport.—2 *Papers.*

(*b*) Accounting.—1 *Paper.*

(*c*) The Law relating to Public Services.—1 *Paper.*

(*d*) An Approved Modern Foreign Language.—2 *Papers and Viva Voce.*

9. COMMERCIAL ART GROUP. (Recommended for certain classes of candidates in the Distributing and other Trades.)

(*a*) Design and Colour in relation to Material: Origins and Methods of Production by (i) Handwork, (ii) Machinery.—1 *Paper.*

History and Principles of Design in relation to an approved Industry.—1 *Paper.*

(*b*) Advertising and Presentation: Psychology of Appeal and Method of Presentation.—1 *Paper.*

Copy Writing.—1 *Paper.*

Printing Processes—Letterpress—Black and White—Colour.—1 *Paper.*

Lettering and Illustration—Their History and use in Practice.—1 *Paper.*

Note.—The Compulsory Language in the Final Year may be offered at the option of the candidate in the Second Year (i.e., with the General Compulsory Subjects of the Final Examination).

The Examination shall be conducted by means of Printed Papers; but the Examiners shall not be precluded from putting, for the purpose of ascertaining the competence of the Candidate to Pass, *viva-voce* questions to any Candidate in the subjects in which they are appointed to examine. In each Foreign Language there will in every case be a *viva-voce* test.

No Candidate shall pass who shall not obtain such proportion of the aggregate marks in all the compulsory subjects of the Examination, and in the optional subject selected by him as shall satisfy the Examiners.

At Two o'clock on Friday in the fifth week after that in which the Examination closes the External Registrar shall publish a List of the Candidates who have passed, arranged in alphabetical order.

A Diploma under the seal of the University, and signed by the Chancellor, shall be delivered to each Candidate who has passed, after the Report of the Examiners shall have been approved by the Senate.

MASTERSHIP OF COMMERCE.

A Master's Degree will be instituted to follow upon the Bachelor's Degree; but before the Bachelor is allowed to proceed to the Mastership he will be required to have had a suitable practical commercial experience extending over a period of not less than two years *after* having taken the B.Com. Degree.

(*Detailed Regulations will be published later.*)

NOTES.

I.—By the term "Academical Year" is ordinarily meant the period intervening between any Examination and an Examination of a higher grade in the following year; which period may be either *more* or *less* than a Calendar year. Thus the interval between the *Intermediate* Examination in Science and the *Degree* Examination of the next year is about fifteen months; nevertheless it is counted as an "Academical Year."

II.—"No Student shall be admitted to the final examination for a degree until the expiration of at least three years after Matriculation unless the Senate in special cases or special classes of cases otherwise determine." (*Extract from Statute* 120.)

APPENDICES.

I.—STATUTES 113 AND 129.

REGULATIONS FOR PERSONS WHO HAVE TAKEN A FIRST DEGREE IN THIS UNIVERSITY FOR GRADUATES OF OTHER UNIVERSITIES AND FOR OTHERS DESIROUS UNDER THE TERMS OF STATUTES 113 AND 129 OF PROSECUTING A COURSE OF ADVANCED STUDY OR RESEARCH, AND OF PROCEEDING TO A HIGHER DEGREE.

[*Note.*—See Regulations obtainable on application to the ACADEMIC REGISTRAR, University of London, South Kensington, S.W.7.]

II.—EXEMPTIONS.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF STUDENTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERMS OF STATUTES, SECTION 116, WITHOUT PASSING THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

[The Section runs as follows :—

> "116. Every Candidate for admission as a Student of the University shall pass such entrance or matriculation examination, or fulfil such other tests of fitness to be admitted as a Student as may be from time to time prescribed."]

REGULATION AS TO EXEMPTION FROM THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

Graduates of such British, Colonial, and Indian Universities, as are approved by the Senate for that purpose, and those who have passed all the Examinations required for a degree in those Universities, also women who have obtained Tripos Certificates granted by the University of Cambridge, and women who have obtained Certificates, showing that, under the conditions prescribed by the Delegacy for Women Students at Oxford, they have passed the Second Public Examination of that University or have obtained Honours in the Oxford University Examination for Women in Modern Languages, may on application be registered as Matriculated Students on payment of the Registration Fee of £3 3*s*. without passing the Matriculation Examination.

[Oxford and Cambridge Graduates in First or Second Class Honours can be admitted to their Degree Examination in any Faculty other than Medicine after two years from their Registration. See Extract from Statute 120, on page 505.]

Persons of nineteen years of age [1] and upwards who present (*a*) Certificates of Matriculation in Colonial Universities,[2] or (*b*) Indian [2] or foreign Certificates from an Academical or other Educational Authority which in the opinion of the Principal indicate that they have attained a standard *primâ facie* involving an education equivalent in their own country to that required in England for Matriculation in this University, may apply for Examination before a Board of Examiners under Statute 116 instead of at the Matriculation Examination. This Examination can only be held at the University in London. Regulations relating to this Examination may be obtained on application to the External Registrar, University of London, South Kensington, London, S.W.7.

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[1] The age of a Candidate with regard to admission to this Examination is reckoned thus :—

A Candidate who attains the age of nineteen years between January 14th and July 31st of any year will be admissible to any Examination under Statute 116 held between those dates or subsequently : and a Candidate who attains the age of nineteen years between August 1st of any year and the 14th day of January in the year next ensuing will be admissable to any Examination under Statute 116 held between those dates or subsequently.

[2] Diplomas of Degrees granted by recognised Colonial or Indian Universities entitle the holders thereof, under Statute 116, to registration as Matriculated Students without further Examination.

For conditions under which the following Examinations will give exemption from the Matriculation Examination of the University of London, see separate Regulations obtainable on application to the External Registrar, University of London, South Kensington, London, S.W.7 :—

Oxford Senior Local Examination.

Higher Certificate Examination of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board.

School Certificate Examination of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board.

Previous Examination of the University of Cambridge.

Cambridge Senior Local Examination.

Matriculation Examination of the Joint Board of the Northern Universities.

Senior School Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board of the Northern Universities.

Scotch School-Leaving Certificate Examination.

The standing of Students Registered under Statute 116 shall date, for the purposes of External Examinations, from the Matriculation Examination immediately preceding the date of Registration. (*See* Extract from Statute 120, below.) To secure that a Registration under Statute 116 shall date from any Matriculation Examination, such Registration must be completed before the commencement of the next Matriculation Examination.

N.B.—Applications for Registration must be accompanied by the proper Fee and official documentary evidence of qualification in accordance with the above Regulation. Cheques must be made payable to the "University of London" and crossed "London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Brompton Square Branch." The Fee and evidence must be forwarded together by registered post, and addressed to "The External Registrar, University of London, S.W. 7."

THE LONDON UNIVERSITY GAZETTE.

The Senate of the University of London issue a *Gazette* under the editorship of the Principal Officer. Ten numbers will be published in the course of the Academic Year at average intervals of four weeks. The first Number of Vol. XIX for the year 1919–20 will be issued in September, 1919.

The contents are arranged under the following heads:—

(*a*) **Acts of the Senate, containing excerpts from the Minutes of the Senate.**
(*b*) **Minutes of the Proceedings of Convocation.**
(*c*) **Notices concerning Examinations.**
(*d*) **General University Notices.**
(*e*) **Notices of matters of interest to Teachers and Students of the University.**

The Examination Lists are given in Supplements.

The annual subscription, including postage, is 5*s*. The price of a single number is 6*d*.—including postage, 7*d*. Correspondence relating to the *literary portion* of the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Editor, *London University Gazette*, University of London, South Kensington, S.W. 7; that relating to *subscriptions* to "THE PUBLISHERS TO THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON PRESS, Messrs. HODDER AND STOUGHTON, WARWICK SQUARE, E.C. 4," and marked "*Gazette*" on the cover.

REGULATIONS RELATING TO DEGREES.

The following Regulations may be obtained, post free, on application to the University:—

Matriculation.
Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity.
Bachelor and Master of Arts and Doctor of Literature.
Bachelor and Doctor of Laws.
Bachelor and Doctor of Music.
Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine, and Bachelor and Master of Surgery.
Bachelor and Master and Doctor of Science (in Science).
Bachelor and Doctor of Science (in Engineering).
Bachelor of Science in Engineering (Mining and Metallurgy).
Bachelor and Master and Doctor of Science (in Economics and Political Science).
Bachelor and Master and Doctor of Science (in Agriculture).
Bachelor of Science (in Horticulture).
Bachelor of Science (in Estate Management).
Bachelor and Master and Doctor of Science (in Veterinary Science).
Teacher's Diploma.
Exhibitions, Scholarships, Studentships, and Prizes.
Examinations in the Colonies.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

Commerce Degree.

The present War has tried every department of our national life, and while it has revealed unsuspected sources of strength and depths of patriotism, it has also brought to light many weaknesses which call for remedy.

When peace is signed the struggle will not be over, but will in all probability only be transferred from the field of battle to the paths of commerce. It will be our own fault if we enter this new conflict as ill-prepared as we were for the clash of arms.

It is therefore incumbent on every organisation and every section of the community to enquire how each can best further the national weal. The University of London has been carefully considering how it can best help in the great reconstruction after the War.

One of the great advantages that the Germans have had in the past has been the care and intelligence with which every branch of science and every form of learning has been co-ordinated and applied to all branches of their national activity. The German scientists, merchants, engineers, and financiers are not in themselves in any way superior to those of this country; but they have been brought into touch with one another, and the knowledge of each has been put at the disposal of the rest in a way that is scarcely realised here.

The education of their young men has been devised and directed with a view to peculiarly fitting them for their individual vocations, and they have developed what may be called "Technical Education" in its broadest sense in a way that is little understood in this country. It has therefore seemed to the Senate of the University that it could furnish no greater contribution to the Empire than by promoting a similar diffusion of knowledge in London and throughout the King's domains. Already during the War it has founded, in addition to the existing Degrees in Engineering, Agriculture, Mining, and the like, new Degrees in Horticulture and that great branch of national wealth concerned with the management of real estate.

We are, however, essentially a commercial people. On our manufactures and our commerce the wealth and prosperity of our Empire mainly depend. London is rightly regarded as the financial capital of the world, and it may be justly considered a reproach that her University has up to the present not seen its way to accord Academic Honours and assistance to those forms of activity in which the city and nation hold so pre-eminent a position. This reproach, however, is now in some measure removed, for by a recent Resolution the University has determined to grant Degrees in Commercial Subjects.

Of course it is neither possible nor desirable for the University to attempt to furnish that thorough training in the practical business which can only be acquired in the counting house of the banker, the office of the merchant or accountant, or the factory of the manufacturer. But there are certain subjects with which it is essential that those engaged in commerce should be acquainted, which must be learnt in the lecture-hall, the class-room, and the study. Just as the young solicitor supplements what he learns in the office by reading and by classes when preparing for his examinations, and as the surveyor and accountant find that practice alone must be reinforced by theory, so the young business man in the future may well be the better for having his studies directed, co-ordinated and assisted by an academic body.

If, however, this assistance is to be real and correspond to the varying needs of the commercial world, it is essential that the body which directs it should be in close touch with the leaders of commerce, finance, and industry; and in inviting their assistance the University feels it will not appeal to their patriotism in vain.

No doubt in the future those who will avail themselves of the facilities for study which it is proposed to offer will vary greatly as to circumstances and the conditions under which they are placed. Some, possibly, will desire to devote their whole time for two or three years to study before entering on active business life. Others will spend part of their days in the office and part in the class-room. A large number no doubt will be engaged during the day in earning their livelihood, while they will be prepared to devote their evenings to study. Many will reside in London within touch of colleges and other educational institutions, while others again will be scattered through the country where no such facilities exist. The University of London is the only University in the Kingdom that can hold out a helping hand to each and all of these different classes. In its colleges and institutions, if adequate funds are forthcoming, it can provide complete courses of instruction for the whole-time student, as well as lectures and assistance to those who can only attend for part of their time—and by its external system it can help the large number of earnest workers who by time, place, or circumstance are prohibited from attending full-time courses. Its examinational system assures an equality of standard of knowledge in all.

The scheme for a Commercial Degree, to be really effective, must be worked out as a consistent whole, with an independent organisation, not as a mosaic of fragments built up from various Faculties. The needs of the teaching depend on the aim of the Degree course and the type of student for which it is fitted. Finance and commerce, in the broadest sense, are the main interests of London and likely to provide the mass of the students; the needs of the administrators are already met by the existing Degree in Economics. The training should be correlated to the main

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interests of the individual, though in no sense a substitute for actual experience of business. A scheme such as the following is suggested as adapted to the needs of London :—

(*a*) A preliminary stage, common to all, including elementary economics, geography, and accounting, together with a thorough knowledge of a modern commercial language, with the addition of certain optional subjects, such as a science or mathematics or history. This would provide a broad basis for more specialised work later.

(*b*) In the second stage, more latitude could be allowed in the line of approach to the Degree, according to the needs of the individual. The broad facts of commercial and financial organisation, the recent historical developments of the great commercial Powers, and the main principles of commercial law are of importance to all. Beyond these are two main groups of subjects, overlapping and related, but sufficiently distinct. On the one hand are higher accounting and business organisation, banking, including commercial banking and the financing of production and trade, foreign banking, international payments and movements of capital, problems of currency and prices, and the Stock Exchanges ; in another group are the industrial and commercial conditions of the great markets of the world, including their commercial geography, tariffs and economic policy, together with the economics of production, transport and marketing of the chief commodities of interest to the United Kingdom and Empire, and the relation between Government and Trades.

A careful selection from these two groups might provide sufficiently varied avenues of approach to the Degree without rendering the work too narrow or technical. In the second stage would be included the statistics and statistical methods proper to the subjects chosen, together with a further study of modern languages.

It is suggested that a course of study on lines such as the above would meet the needs of a large number of students for whom the Degrees in the existing Faculties make no adequate provision.

Many of the subjects noted above are already represented in the teaching of the University, though not necessarily in a form adapted to a Degree in Commerce. Some subjects are dealt with only in occasional courses or lectures ; others, though permanent elements in the work of the University, need expansion and development if they are to form the basis of a really thorough scheme. Among other needs on the financial side are a provision for the fuller treatment of commercial banking and foreign banking methods ; investments and the international movements of capital ; the organisation of the foreign Stock Exchanges and the problems of international payments. On the commercial side, the study of the economic conditions of foreign countries and the parts of the Empire, including their statistical material, the treatment of the chief commodities entering into the trade of the United Kingdom, the problems of market organisation, and the economics of ocean transport—all stand in great need of development.

If the Commercial Degrees of the University are to be successful, and if London is to take its proper place in promoting and enlarging the study of commercial subjects, liberal funds will be necessary. The principal objects are the provision of the following :—

1. Lectureships.
2. The formation of a Bureau to assist and advise students working by themselves.
3. The creation of a commercial literature. (The publication of a series of text books providing an adequate treatment of modern commercial theory and practice.)
4. The supplementing of libraries.
5. Assisting at the outset, the cost of examinations.
6. The foundation of travelling fellowships and scholarships for students of every class.
7. Some enlargement of existing accommodation.

1.—*Lectureships.*

Thanks to the munificence of the City, the London County Council and private benefaction in the past, much has been done to help linguistic studies. Provision has been made recently for the study and teaching of Spanish, Italian, Russian, and Slavonic languages at existing colleges. A School of Oriental Studies has been founded in the City itself. Still, in promoting the teaching and study of languages, from the commercial point of view, much remains to be done. In many of the other subjects required for a Commercial Degree, instruction is given at one or more of the existing Colleges of the University, notably the London School of Economics ; but for an adequate treatment of the subject, many more lectureships will be required.

To provide for the additional teaching, to fill up the gaps and ensure a complete and satisfactory group of courses for the more important classes of students would involve an annual expenditure of about £8,500. An attempt to found a Commercial Degree by a mere readjustment of existing courses in Economic or other Faculties would give a result hardly commensurate with the trouble involved and not worthy either of London or of the University.

2.—*Bureau for assisting Students working largely by themselves.*

The full-time student will naturally be advised by the authorities of the college where he is attending courses of instruction. But in a subject like Commerce, where many men will doubtless be working chiefly in the evening and often largely by themselves, with a view to preparing for the External Degrees of the University, there is sure to be much need for guidance and assistance. It is highly desirable that this guidance and assistance should be furnished by a Central Bureau under the control of the University, rather than that the student should be left to waste his time and energy on diffuse and ill-directed reading. This need is far more pronounced in the subjects not hitherto organised as part of the University work than in the old-established Faculties such as Arts and Laws.

To found and maintain such a Bureau would probably involve an annual expenditure of about £5,000.

3.—*The Creation of a Commercial Literature.*

While an extensive literature dealing with commercial matters in a form suitable for students exists in German, and books of a similar character have been published in America, and to a lesser extent in France, one of the chief difficulties that confront both our teachers and students is the paucity of such literature in England. Much information exists scattered in commercial journals, departmental reports, and the like, which, if collated, would be of inestimable service. But speaking broadly, the literature required by the student has yet to be created. Valuable and serious works on these subjects are costly to produce and in the first instance their circulation would necessarily be limited. It is therefore hopeless to expect them to arise in obedience to the mere laws of supply and demand. Many would require to be constantly revised and brought up to date to meet the continual fluctuations of commercial enterprise. Without some system of subsidies it does not seem reasonable to suppose that in the first instance the right sort of books could be produced. There are few more useful objects to which the munificence of public-spirited citizens could be directed than in helping to provide such a literature for the future business men of our City and Empire.

It is estimated that £2,000 a year for some years should be devoted to the purpose.

4.—*The Supplementing of Libraries.*

Of the existing literature of commerce, much is to be found in London, but there are wide gaps even in the best collections. Any marked increase in the number of students in commerce will put a heavy strain on present material and staffs. It will be necessary to supplement both, if congestion and waste of workers' time are to be avoided. Current literature especially is scattered and often difficult of access. There is pressing need for a collection, both in English and foreign languages, varying from formal official documents to the latest market report, and including material which is not published or on sale in the ordinary way. Such a collection, in charge of a competent expert, would be of the highest value to a student in following advice as to his course of reading and no less valuable as an aid to the production of that more permanent form of commercial literature the need for which is suggested above.

Probably £1,500 will be required for this purpose.

5.—*Assisting the Cost of Examinations.*

It has been found in the past that when new degrees are instituted or new subjects introduced the fees received for examinations often do not meet the expenses incurred. Where several options are allowed it is not uncommon for the University to be put to heavy loss when candidates select the less usual ones. In the case of Commercial Degrees it will be essential to allow several options, and if the examinations are to be worthily conducted men of eminence in their various subjects must be obtained as examiners. It is estimated that at any rate for the first few years £750 should be set aside annually to meet the cost of the examinations.

6.—*The Foundation of Travelling Fellowships and Scholarships for Students of every Class.*

Two different kinds of scholarships are required :—

(*a*) Travelling and other fellowships tenable for one or two years to be awarded to candidates who have taken their Degree in Commerce. The holders of these fellowships should be encouraged to go abroad to study the language and commercial systems of different foreign countries.

(*b*) Studentships to assist candidates for the Degree in pursuing their studies up to the degree stage. These should be so arranged as to help all classes of students, care being taken that they are not restricted to the whole-time day student alone. £4,000 a year could profitably be spent on fellowships and studentships.

7.—*Extension of Buildings and Appliances.*

Taking into consideration the existing colleges and other educational institutions in London, it may be definitely stated that there is no need to erect any special college or building for commercial subjects, but while it is highly undesirable to spend large sums of money on erecting new buildings, slight extension of some existing premises will be necessary, and a good deal of what may be termed educational plant will be required, so in estimating the cost of successfully launching the scheme provision must be made for a certain amount of capital expenditure; probably £65,000 would meet this need.

Total Cost.

The total cost of endowing the scheme would therefore amount to £500,000, if the annual expenditure under the various headings be capitalised.

E.C. 1.

PROOF ONLY.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

DEGREES IN COMMERCE.

SECOND MEETING OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Held at the MANSION HOUSE, 16 APRIL 1919.

Present :

Dr. S. Russell Wells, Chairman of the General Committee, in the Chair.

Sir E. Cooper Perry, Vice-Chancellor of the University of London.

F. J. Barthorpe, Esq., C. L. T. Beeching, Esq., D. S. Begg, Esq., P. A. Best, Esq., Sir Stanley Bois, Sidney A. Boulton, Esq., George Croll, Esq., H. J. Deane, Esq., J. Dewrance, Esq., H. Flatau, Esq., H. A. Gerny, Esq., Sir Geo. S. Gibb, G. H. Glover, Esq., J. P. Gregory, Esq., Capt. H. B. Hooper, Howard Houlder, Esq., Sir Herbert Jekyll, Sir R. M. Kindersley, R. B. Lattimer, Esq., Prof. S. Loney, Sir A. Steel Maitland, John McEwan, Esq., Sir C. McLeod, G. T. Moody, Esq., W. Murray Morrison, Esq., Sir Henry Oram, Sir Chas. Owens, F. Palmer, Esq., C. F. Partington, Esq., W. H. Patchell, Esq., J. C. Potter, Esq., J. Wilson Potter, Esq., Sir Alexander Prince, E. W. Randle, Esq., The Hon. W. Pember Reeves, C. I. de Rougemont, Esq., Prof. A. J. Sargent, G. Shaw Scott, Esq., Sir Felix Schuster, Ch. R. Scriven, Esq., H. Gordon Selfridge, Esq., Arthur Serena, Esq., Gustave Tuck, Esq., Sir Chas. Wade, Prof. Graham Wallas, W. Weddel, Esq., A. E. Woodington, Esq., Thos. Worthington, Esq.

I.—Minutes.

17. The Minutes of the First Meeting, held on 30 July 1918, were confirmed.

II.—Correspondence.

18. The Chairman reported that letters had been received from the following Members who regretted their inability to attend :—

Lord Burnham, Sir Edward H. Busk, Lord Cunliffe, Lord Inchcape, The Hon. Sir Peter MacBride, Sir John A. F. Aspinall, Sir Hugh Bell, Sir John Randles, Sir R. V. Vassar Smith, The Hon. G. Hope Morley, F. Anderson, Esq., W. J. E. Binnie, Esq., Geo. Buchanan, Esq., C. B. Edgar, Esq., F. C. Fairholme, Esq., Ambrose Heal, Esq., Prof. M. J. M. Hill, C. A. Kirkpatrick, Esq., Stanley Machin, Esq., J. A. Main, Esq., Frank Moore, Esq., W. H. Patchell, Esq., Sir George Riddell, W. S. Robinson, Esq., J. A. Sharwood, Esq., H. L. Symonds, Esq., Douglas Vickers, Esq., H. Williams, Esq.

III.—Reports of Sub-Committees.

19. AUSTRALASIAN TRADE.

Sir Charles Wade, in moving the reception of the Report, emphasised the need for assisting and advising External Students.

20. BANKING.

Sir Felix Schuster, in moving the reception of the Report, said :—" In the absence of the Chairman of the Banking Committee, I beg to move the adoption of our Report. I do not think I need say much about the Report, except that the Committee have given very serious consideration to the subjects submitted to them. They have great faith in this Scheme, and are sure of its success." One point to which the Committee attached great importance was the study of History. Not only the Currency and Business Methods of a country should be studied, but its History generally, and its national development. The Committee were unanimous in recommending that History should be one of the Compulsory Subjects.

21. DISTRIBUTING TRADES.

Mr. H. A. Gerny :—" I wish formally to move the reception of the Report of the Distributing Trades Committee. I do not think I will make any remarks, but will leave the Report to stand for itself."

22. EASTERN TRADE.

Sir Stanley Bois :—" I am rising to move the reception of the Report of the Eastern Trades Committee. I do not think I have anything to say, except to fully endorse what was said by the first speaker on the importance of assistance and advice for External Students, on which great importance is laid in one of the sections of the Report of the Committee of which I have the honour to be Chairman." He felt that it was of the greatest importance that practical and academic training in business should be brought together more than they have been in the past.

23. ENGINEERING.

Mr. H. J. Deane, in moving the reception of the Report of the Engineering Committee, said :—" The most important thing to be considered is how the necessary funds are to be raised. I think the Committee would do well to consider that as the most important question with which we have to deal."

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24. NON-FERROUS METALS.

Sir Henry Oram :—" I have much pleasure in moving the reception of the Report of the Non-Ferrous Metals Committee. The Report has been circulated and, I hope, read ! " "The Committee felt," he said, " that higher education would help materially in the conducting of these industries. They thought that the Syllabus should be very elastic, in order to allow for the many improvements which are still to be made."

25. PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND NEWSPAPER TRADES.

Mr. R. B. Lattimer :—" In the absence of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Printing, Publishing and Newspaper Trades Committee, it is my lot to move the adoption of the Report. I do not think I have anything further to say, except to thank you for the guidance which we have received from you and other Members of the University."

26. SHIPPING AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Mr. J. Wilson Potter :—" In the absence of Lord Inchcape, who is out of the country, it falls to me to move the adoption of the Shipping Committee's Report."

27. INLAND TRANSPORT.

Sir Charles Owens, in moving the Report of the Inland Transport Committee, thanked the Chairman for the assistance he had given them. He emphasised the deplorable deficiency in Railway Text-Books and Transport Books.

28. The Reports of the Sub-Committees as set out in full in the Appendix were received.

IV.—Report of the General Purposes Sub-Committee.

29. The Hon. W. Pember Reeves, who moved the reception of the Report of the General Purposes Sub-Committee, said that it represented a very great amount of earnest deliberation and instructed work. In preparing a Draft Syllabus they were preparing not for a Degree in one branch of Commerce, but for a Degree in Commerce as a whole. On looking through the Syllabus it would be seen that the first year deals with teaching on a broad educational basis ; the second year again rests on a broad educational basis, but with greater variety ; while in the third year very full allowance is made for specialisation. In this way it is hoped to attain the desired end, a general training, and a special training suitable for each particular occupation.

The Degree will be a heavy one, and harder to get than the B.Sc. in Economics, and therefore the part of the Scheme which provides two examinations in each year, instead of one, should be adopted, as it will immensely lighten the weight of study for the Degree.

The Syllabus, as drawn up, will be equally useful to full-time and part-time students ; and the point aimed at is to provide quite as completely for those Students who cannot give the whole day to their work as for those more fortunate ones who are able to do so. With this Scheme, the Evening Student will be at no necessary disadvantage in studying for his Degree.

It is extremely important that the approval of the Scheme should be unanimous ; if every detail is to be entered into, the task will be endless, and the Scheme should go before the Senate of London University as representing something approved unanimously by this important gathering of business men. It is not the Final Scheme, but it is a workable Scheme. It will have to be revised as time goes on, and for that purpose the University will invite the co-operation of business men.

30. It was resolved that the Report of the General Purposes Sub-Committee as set out in the Appendix be received.

31. Mr. Deane proposed, and Mr. Patchell seconded, that the last line of Note 1 on the Intermediate Examination should read :—

> " Candidates who are taking the ' Industry ' Group in the Final Examination are also recommended to take one of the above Science Subjects as their Intermediate Optional Subject."

AGREED.

32. Mr. Beeching proposed, and Mr. Partington seconded, an amendment that an additional alternative be added to the Trade A Group (*c*), page 4, as follows :—

" *or* alternatively (for the Food Distributing Trades), the Constitution, Production, and Manufacture of Food Stuffs.' AGREED.

33. Mr. Deane proposed, and Mr. Patchell seconded, the addition of the words " Statistics " after the word " Publicity " under Industry Group (*a*), page 4. AGREED.

34. Mr. Deane proposed, and Mr. Gregory seconded, an amendment that the note to the Industry Group, page 4, read as follows :—

> Candidates, other than those preparing for Journalistic, Editorial, and Publicity work, who take the above Group, are recommended to take one of the four Science Subjects as their Optional Intermediate Subject. AGREED.

35. Mr. Deane proposed that the title " Board of Governors " be substituted for " Council " in the paragraph on the Government of the Bureau under " The Scheme in Operation," sixth paragraph. AGREED.

36. Mr. Deane proposed that the Committee should annually review the Scheme, and that the last paragraph under " The Scheme in Operation " be amended accordingly. AGREED.

37. The Report and Recommendations contained therein, together with the above amendments, were adopted, as follows :—

37. That the Scheme of Studies be as follows :—

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

All candidates shall take the Matriculation Examination of the University of London, or an Examination recognised by the University as equivalent. To obtain a Pass in the London Matriculation Examination candidates must at one and the same Examination show a competent knowledge in five subjects, three of which must be *English*, *Elementary Mathematics*, and a *Foreign Language*, and two of which may be selected by the candidate from a large number of subjects :—Sciences, Languages, History, Geography, etc.

Note.—Candidates proposing to enter Business Houses and engage in Trades involving a knowledge of products and processes of manufacture are advised to take a Science Subject at the Matriculation Stage.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION (Normal Course of Study—One Year).

A. Compulsory Subjects.

1.	Elements of Economics (as in Intermediate B.Sc. (Econ.) Syllabus)	1 *Paper.*
2.	Banking, Currency, Trade (including Transport) and Finance (as in Intermediate B.Sc. (Econ.) Syllabus)	1 *Paper.*
3.	Geography (as in Intermediate B.Sc. (Econ.) Syllabus), but with special attention to the Geography of Products and Communications, and to the Distribution of Industries and Trade	2 *Papers.*
4.	(*a*) Accounting, as applied to Traders and Trading Companies	1 *Paper.*
	or	
	(*b*) World History, with special reference to the Nineteenth Century	1 *Paper.*

Note.—Banking candidates are required to take 4 (*b*) *World History*, and not 4 (*a*) *Accounting*. All other candidates are required to take 4 (*a*) *Accounting.*

5.	An Approved Modern Foreign Language	2 *Papers and Viva Voce.*

B. One Optional Subject, to be selected from the following :—

1.	A second Approved Modern Foreign Language	1 *Paper and Viva Voce.*
2.	Chemistry	2 *Papers.*
3.	Physics	2 *Papers.*
4.	Geology	2 *Papers.*
5.	Botany	2 *Papers.*
6.	Pure Mathematics	2 *Papers.*
7.	Applied Mathematics	2 *Papers.*
8.	History—(*a*) History of Industry and Commerce (*b*) World History, with special reference to the Nineteenth Century	2 *Papers.*

N.B.—Candidates who have taken History as a Compulsory Subject will not be allowed to offer it as an Optional Subject.

9.	English—(*a*) History of English Language and Literature (*b*) Composition, Expression, Style, Appreciation	2 *Papers.*
10.	Commercial Art, or Art as applied to an Approved Manufacture	2 *Papers.*

Notes.

1. Candidates preparing for Trades involving a knowledge of the products and processes of manufacture, or any of the Metal Industries, are recommended to take a *Science* (i.e., Chemistry, Physics, Geology, or Botany) as their Intermediate Optional Subject. Candidates who are taking the "Industry" Group in the Final Examination are also recommended to take one of the above Science subjects as their Intermediate Optional Subject.
2. Candidates preparing for Journalistic, Editorial, and Publicity work are recommended to take Subject 9 (*English*) as their Optional Subject.
3. Candidates intending to take the Art Group of Subjects in the Final Examination are recommended to take Subject 10 (*Commercial Art*) as their Optional Subject.
4. Candidates intending to take the "General Transport Group" in the Final Examination are recommended to take Subject 8 (*History*) as their Optional Subject.

N.B.—*The Six Intermediate Subjects will be divided for Examination purposes into two Groups :—*

1. Economics, Geography, and one Language.
2. Banking, Currency, Trade and Finance, and Accounting *or* History, and the Optional Subject.

These Groups may be taken either together at one Examination or separately at two Examinations.

FINAL EXAMINATION (Normal Course of Study—Two Years).

A. Compulsory Subjects (One Year Course).

1.	The Present Organisation of Industry, Banking, Trade and Transport	2 *Papers.*
2.	Modern Economic Development of the Empire and the more important Foreign Countries	2 *Papers.*

3. Elements of Commercial Law (treated from Commercial rather than Legal standpoint)—including Sale of Goods, Insurance, Carriage of Goods by Land and Sea, Negotiable Instruments, Partnerships, Companies, Agencies, Statutory Bodies, Patents, Contracts and Bankruptcy ... ... 1 *Paper.*
4. Statistical Method (not presupposing a knowledge of Mathematics higher than Matriculation standard) to include Averages, Graphs, Factors of Production, Distribution and Sale, and their inter-relation; illustrations being taken from Trade and Industries ... ... 1 *Paper.*

B. One Group of Subjects, selected from the following (One Year Course):—

1. Banking and Finance Group. (Recommended for candidates for Banking, Finance, etc.)

(*a*) An Approved Modern Foreign Language ... ... 2 *Papers and Viva Voce.*
(*b*) Banking, including a general knowledge of the principal British and Foreign Systems and of Stock Exchange practice and the Foreign Exchanges ... 2 *Papers.*
(*c*) Accounting and Business Organisations, Accounts of Traders at home and abroad, including Foreign Currencies and Accounts of Branches, the Organisation of Business Houses of various types ... ... 2 *Papers.*
or alternatively, a Second Approved Modern Foreign Language ... ... 2 *Papers and Viva Voce.*

2. Trade A Group. (Recommended for candidates for Colonial and General Trade, and in certain cases for Distributing Trades.)

(*a*) The Trade of great World Divisions, including conditions of production and marketing of Commodities, Transport, Trade, Statistics, etc. ... ... 2 *Papers.*

Divisions:—Europe and *either* North and South America, *or* India and the Far East, *or* Africa and Australasia.

(*b*) Economics of Transport (from the point of view of the Trader), including Sea Transport, Inland Transport (Rail, Motor, Waterway), and Insurance... 1 *Paper.*
(*c*) Accounting.—The Accounts of Traders at home and abroad, including Foreign Currencies and Accounts of Branches... ... ...
or alternatively (for the Textile Trades), Constitution, Production and Manufacture of Materials (Silk, Wool, Cotton, Flax, etc.) ... ...
or alternatively (for the Food Distributing Trades), the Constitution, Production and Manufacture of Food Stuffs ... ... } 1 *Paper.*
(*d*) An Approved Modern Foreign Language ... ... 2 *Papers and Viva Voce.*

3. Trade B Group. (Recommended for those engaged in the Trade of a definite area (e.g., Brazil, India, China, Russia, Scandinavia).)

(*a*) The Chief Commercial Language of the Selected Area ... ... 2 *Papers and Viva Voce.*
(*b*) Accounting.—The Accounts of Traders at home and abroad, including Currencies of Selected Area and Accounts of Branches ... ... 1 *Paper.*
(*c*) The Commercial and Physical Geography (including the Climatology) of the Selected Area, with the Geographical Conditions of Markets and Transports 1 *Paper.*
(*d*) The Commercial Methods, including the Trade of the Specific Area, Conditions of Production and Marketing of Commodities, Local Tariffs and Transport Conditions, Trade Statistics and Commercial Law ... ... 2 *Papers.*

Note.—Candidates taking the above Group (Trade B) should, *where practicable*, spend at least a year in the country where the language of the Selected Area is spoken.

4. Industry Group. (Recommended for candidates in Engineering and Metal Trades, Distributing Trades (in certain instances), and generally for those engaged in Works and Factory Management.)

(*a*) Business Organisation and Scientific Management.—The Organisation of Business Houses, Works and Factories; Administration, Production, Sales, Publicity, Statistics, Staff Selection and Management, Welfare Work and Staff Education, Business Psychology, Relations of Capital and Labour ... 2 *Papers.*
(*b*) Works and Factory Accounting, with special reference to Cost Accounts and Depreciation ... ... 1 *Paper.*
(*c*) Industrial Law.—The Law relating to Factories and Workshops, Workmen's Compensation, Trade Unions, Employer's Liability, Friendly Societies, National Insurance, Labour conditions... ... ... 1 *Paper.*
(*e*) An Approved Modern Foreign Language ... ... 2 *Papers and Viva Voce.*

Note.—Candidates, other than those preparing for Journalistic, Editorial, and Publicity work, who take this (Industry) Group are recommended to take one of the four Science Subjects as their Optional Intermediate Subject.

5. **General Transport Group.** (Recommended for candidates desiring a wide knowledge of Transport and its bearings.)

(*a*) Transport, including Transport and Storage of Commodities of a perishable and special character, such as Fruit, Dairy Produce, Meat, Grain, Oil	1 *Paper.*
(*b*) Inland Transport, *or, alternatively,* Sea Transport	1 *Paper.*
(*c*) Trade.—General movements of International Trade and the factors governing economical transportation	1 *Paper.*
(*d*) Accounting	1 *Paper.*
(*e*) An Approved Modern Foreign Language	2 *Papers and Viva Voce.*

Note.—Candidates taking Group 5 are recommended to take History as the Optional Subject at the Intermediate Examination.

6. **Shipping Group.** (Recommended for candidates for the Shipping Trade.)

(*a*) Shipping.—Construction and capacity of Ships in relation to their work; Character and use of the Chief Shipping Documents; Charter Party; Bills of Lading; Insurance; The Merchant Shipping Acts; Passenger Law; The Economics of Transport, with special reference to Sea Transport (all treated with special reference to Commercial use and practice)	2 *Papers.*
(*b*) Trade.—The Conditions of Production and Marketing of the more important commodities entering into Overseas Trade and the Traffic of the Great Ports of the World	1 *Paper.*
(*c*) Accounts of Traders at Home and Abroad, including Foreign Currencies and Accounts of Branches	1 *Paper.*
OR, *alternative to* (*b*) *and* (*c*) *at the option of the Candidate*, an Approved Modern Foreign Language other than that taken under (*d*)	2 *Papers and Viva Voce*
(*d*) An Approved Modern Foreign Language	2 *Papers and Viva Voce.*

7. **Inland Transort Group.** (Recommended for Railway candidates.)

(*a*) Economics of Inland Transport: (1) General, (2) Railway	2 *Papers.*
(*b*) Railway Law and the History of Inland Transport	1 *Paper.*
(*c*) Railway Cost Accounts and Railway Statistics	1 *Paper.*
(*d*) An Approved Modern Foreign Language	2 *Papers and Viva Voce.*

8. **Public Utilities Group.** (Recommended for candidates in such undertakings as Gas, Electricity and Hydraulic Power, Water Supply and Irrigation.)

(*a*) The Constitution and Business Organisation of Public Services, and their general relationship to Industry, Trade and Transport	2 *Papers.*
(*b*) Accounting	1 *Paper.*
(*c*) The Law relating to Public Services	1 *Paper.*
(*d*) An Approved Modern Foreign Language	2 *Papers and Viva Voce.*

9. **Commercial Art Group.** (Recommended for certain classes of candidates in the Distributing and other Trades.)

(*a*) Design and Colour in relation to Material:	
Origins and Methods of Production by (i) Handwork, (ii) Machinery	1 *Paper.*
History and Principles of Design in relation to an approved Industry	1 *Paper*
(*b*) Advertising and Presentation:	
Psychology of Appeal and Method of Presentation	1 *Paper.*
Copy Writing	1 *Paper.*
Printing Processes—Letterpress—Black and White—Colour	1 *Paper.*
Lettering and Illustration—Their History and use in Practice	1 *Paper.*

GENERAL NOTES.

(1) The Compulsory Language in the Final Year may be offered at the option of the candidate in the Second Year (i.e., with the General Compulsory Subjects of the Final Examination).

(2) The Examinations for the Commerce Degree, both Intermediate and Final, to be held *twice* in every year, one of the Intermediate Examinations to be held in the month of September.

AGREED.

MASTERSHIP OF COMMERCE.

38. A Master's Degree shall be awarded to follow upon the Bachelor's Degree; and before the Bachelor is allowed to proceed to the Mastership he shall be required to have had a suitable practical commercial experience extending over a period of not less than two years *after* having taken the B.Com. Degree.

AGREED.

DOCTORATE IN SCIENCE (ECONOMICS).

39. A separate Doctorate in Commerce is not recommended, but all Masters of Commerce who wish to pursue their studies and researches further shall be allowed to present a Thesis for the Doctorate in Science (Economics).

AGREED.

NEW CHAIRS, LECTURESHIPS AND TEACHING ACCOMMODATION.

40. That the whole question of teaching power is of the utmost importance, and that it will be for the University to decide, when the necessary funds are forthcoming, what Colleges and Schools should be recognised for commercial studies, the new class-room accommodation necessary, and the number of Lectureships to be provided in connection with the various Subjects and Groups of Subjects.

The importance of securing the highest class of Lecturer is emphasised by the Committee, and the hope is expressed that, as far as possible, Lecturers will be found with *practical* experience in some, if not all, of the subjects for which they are responsible, and with a sound knowledge of their application to the best modern practice. AGREED.

BUREAU.

41. That it is essential to the success of the Scheme that a Bureau for assisting and guiding External Students should be constituted, and that arrangements be made for keeping the City and Employers in closest touch with the University and with Students, both with regard to their student careers and their subsequent employment. AGREED.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATIONAL LITERATURE.

42. That it should be an important duty of the University in connection with the new Scheme to take an active part in promoting the preparation and publication of a new series of commercial text-books for the use of Students, particularly External Students and Business men. Such books will be the first essential of all study, and considering what has been done in America, Germany, and elsewhere, there is much leeway to be made up. It should be a prime function of a University to bring to the aid of Industry and Commerce all the resources of learning and research.

There is much material available for new books of standard type, but it requires gathering together and co-ordinating with discrimination. The production of this class of literature will not in some cases be remunerative as a business proposition, and funds will have to be set aside for the purpose. It is fitting that this duty should be placed in the hands of the University, and the University should be able to obtain assistance and guidance from the Sub-Committees who have reported upon the Scheme.

AGREED.

LIBRARIES.

43. That the University Library and the existing College Libraries dealing with Commerce should have grants made to them to supplement their commercial literature. AGREED.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS.

44. (*a*) That Scholarships shall be instituted as a component part of the Scheme, that an equal number be assigned to Internal and External Students, that they be awarded upon the results of the Intermediate and perhaps the Final Degree Examinations, and that no special Scholarship Examinations be held. Some of the Scholarships may be Travelling Scholarships tenable abroad for, say, one year, but their monetary value shall be for *part* maintenance only. The Student should find some part-time work to do in some Commercial House in the foreign country where he is studying, and his Scholarship grants shall be for the purpose of supplementing his salary (which would not be large) and assisting him in his studies.

(*b*) That some Travelling and other Fellowships be offered to Internal and External Graduates on the results of the B.Com. Examination. AGREED.

COST OF EXAMINATIONS.

45. That from the funds to be collected, a subsidy shall be granted towards the cost of Examinations during the first few years after the institution of the Degree. AGREED.

THE SCHEME IN OPERATION.

46. (*a*) The Committee are of opinion that the future success of these Degrees largely depends upon the close co-operation between the University and the Trading and Commercial interests, and that, with a view to bringing this about, the administration of the Scheme should be largely entrusted to a mixed Committee.

(*b*) That representations should be made to the Senate to constitute a Commerce Degrees Committee, to which the Senate and the Academic Council and the Council for External Students may refer any questions connected with the Commerce Degrees.

(*c*) This Committee should be annually appointed by the Senate, and should consist of the three Official Members and thirty others, twenty of whom shall be Business men. Of the others, five Members should be appointed on the recommendation of the Academic Council, and five on the recommendation of the Council for External Students. Provided always that not less than eight of the thirty-three Members should be Members of the Senate, and that the quorum of the Committee should be seven Members.

(*c*) The Commerce Degrees Committee should select from among their Members a Chairman who should be a Member of the Senate; and they should have the power to appoint Sub-Committees in the various branches of Commerce, the Members of such Sub-Committees not necessarily being Members of the Commerce Degrees Committee itself. The Committee may invite and receive Reports from the various Boards of Studies of the University.

(*d*) The Commerce Degrees Committee should report to the Senate through the Academic Council on all matters in connection with Degrees in Commerce which relate to Internal Students, Lectureships and Internal Teaching; and should report through the Council for External Students on all matters in connection with the Degrees in Commerce which relate to External Students, the Bureau for assisting External Students, and the creation of a commercial literature for the use of Students.

(*e*) The Bureau should be governed by a Board of Governors consisting in the main of Business men and Members of the Council for External Students; and the Board should report to the Council for External Students through the Commerce Degrees Committee.

(*f*) With regard to supplementary Libraries and the foundation of Scholarships, the Commerce Degrees Committee should report through both Councils simultaneously.

(*g*) Generally, the Committee should consider and report on any matter in connection with Commerce Degrees which may from time to time appear to them to be desirable, and should annually review the Scheme.

AGREED.

COST OF SCHEME.

47. To carry the Scheme into effect, the Committee estimate that a sum of £300,000 will be required to put it on a satisfactory permanent basis, but that it might be run for five years for the sum of £120,000. These sums do not include the cost of the Teaching of Languages which would be provided from other sources.

V.—Statement by the Honorary Treasurers.

48. The Vice-Chancellor, in the absence of the Right Honourable The Lord Mayor, submitted a statement of the subscriptions promised and received.

He much regretted that the munificent donation of Sir Edward Stern of £2,000, for the endowment of Scholarships, which was the first subscription received, and was given before the Committee was constituted, had been unfortunately omitted from the printed Agenda; but the necessary correction had been circulated to all Members.

The list of subscribers of One Hundred Pounds and upwards is as follows :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Lloyd's Bank	6,300	0	0
Bank of England	6,000	0	0
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank	6,000	0	0
London Joint City and Midland Bank	6,000	0	0
National Provincial and Union Bank of England	6,000	0	0
Barclay's Bank	6,000	0	0
Sir Edward Stern	2,000	0	0
Williams Deacon's Bank	1,000	0	0
Messrs. Lazard Bros.	600	0	0
British Bank of South America	600	0	0
Messrs. Rothschild	500	0	0
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	500	0	0
British Italian Corporation	300	0	0
Union Bank of Australia	262	10	0
Messrs. Selfridge & Co.	262	10	0
Messrs. Leopold Walford (London), Ltd.	262	10	0
National Bank of New Zealand	250	0	0
Bank of Australia	105	0	0
English, Scottish and Australian Bank	105	0	0
Imperial Bank of Persia	100	0	0
The Chancellor (The Earl of Rosebery, K.G.)	100	0	0
Dr. S. Russell Wells	100	0	0
	£43,347	10	0

Note.—Various subscriptions of sums under One Hundred Pounds have been received, and will be included in a complete list to be published later.

49. The Chairman announced that he had received the following letter from Lord Haldane, Chairman of the Trustees of Sir Edward Cassel's Fund :—

28, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.
9th April, 1919.

DEAR DR. RUSSELL WELLS,

I was glad to hear of the successful progress made in working out the details of the Commerce Degree, the Faculty for which, in all its branches, you estimate to require some £300,000.

Assuming that there is no delay in this Scheme being supported in the City, and that the balance to enable it to be fully carried out is subscribed before the opening of the new Session in October next, the Trustees of Sir Ernest Cassel's Fund are willing to undertake, to the extent of £150,000, the endowment of the approved arrangement of Professorships and Lectureships such as the Scheme you have elaborated provides, so far as the specially Commercial Subjects are concerned. It is felt to be desirable, I may say, that this group of Professorships and Lectureships should be kept together, so that there may be no dissipation of effect; and that it should therefore be concentrated in a single College of the University. This could hardly be other than the very successful London School of Economics, for which the Cassel Trustees understand that additional accommodation is being provided.

With regard to the equally important provision to be made for modern languages in connection with the Commerce Degrees, no such concentration seems necessary, and presumably this provision will be made in connection with other Schools of the University, including, I hope, the School of Oriental Languages, to the work of which the City has already given so much support.

Yours sincerely,

HALDANE,

Chairman of the Trustees of Sir Ernest Cassel's Fund.

VI—Appointment of Appeals Committee.

50. Sir Arthur Steel Maitland, in moving the appointment of an Appeals Committee, said :—"There is no question as to the munificence of Sir Ernest Cassel's gift, and it would seem preposterous if the balance could not easily be found. I have, therefore, very much pleasure in moving the two following Resolutions" :—

(*a*) "That an Appeals Committee be appointed consisting of from twenty to twenty-four Members with power to co-opt, to appoint Sub-Committees consisting of their own Members or otherwise, to issue appeals, and to do such other things as may in their opinion conduce to the raising of the requisite Funds for giving effect to the Scheme."

(*b*) "That the Chairman be requested to nominate the Committee." AGREED.

51. It was resolved that the following gentlemen be invited to serve on the Appeals Committee :—

Sir Kenneth Anderson.
Sir Stanley Bois.
George Croll, Esq.
H. J. Deane, Esq.
Ernest Debenham, Esq.
J. Dewrance, Esq.
H. A. Gerny, Esq.
Sir George S. Gibb.
Sir R. Kindersley.
Dr. Leaf.
Stanley Machin, Esq.
W. L. Madgen, Esq.
Sir A. Steel Maitland.
Sir Herbert Morgan.

The Hon. G. Hope Morley.
Sir Cooper Perry.
J. Wilson Potter.
E. W. Randle, Esq.
Hon. W. Pember Reeves.
Sir Geo. Riddell.
W. S. Robinson, Esq.
Chas. de Rougemont, Esq.
Arthur Serena, Esq.
Sir R. V. Vassar Smith.
Sir C. G. Wade.
J. E. Hodder Williams.
Dr. S. Russell Wells.

AGREED.

VII.—Communication of Proceedings to the Senate.

52. Sir Charles McLeod moved the following Resolution :—

"That the Chairman be requested to communicate the Proceedings and Resolutions of this Committee to the Senate and Councils of the University." AGREED.

VIII.—Vote of Thanks to the Lord Mayor.

53. Dr. Russell Wells proposed from the Chair the following Resolution, which was carried unanimously :—

That the General Committee for Degrees in Commerce express their hearty thanks to the Right Honourable The Lord Mayor for his kindness in granting the use of a Hall at the Mansion House for this Meeting. AGREED.

[ ]
CHAIRMAN.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

Degrees in Commerce.—Meeting at the Mansion House.

A meeting was held at the Mansion House on Thursday, July 18th, 1918, to inaugurate the scheme for the institution of Degrees in Commerce in the University. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor (Sir Charles A. Hanson, Bart., M.P.) presided, and the meeting was addressed by the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P. (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), Mr. R. C. Norman (Chairman of the London County Council), Sir Richard V. Vassar-Smith, Bart. (Chairman of Lloyd's Bank), Sir Robert M. Kindersley (Director of the Bank of England), Sir Cooper Perry (Vice-Chancellor of the University), and Lieut.-Col. Sir Albert K. Rollit (Fellow and Senator of the University).

Among others present were Sir Charles Addis, Miss H. Adler, Mr. F. J. Barthorpe, Mr. P. A. Best, Sir Henry Birchenough, Sir Robert Blair, Dr. R. M. Burrows, Sir Edward Busk, Mr. Frank Chitham, The Rev. A. Clinton, Sir Cyril Cobb, Sir Clifford J. Cory, Bart., M.P., Mr. C. B. Edgar, Sir Harry Foster, Mr. H. A. Gerny, Mr. John W. Gilbert, Mr. Henry C. Gooch, Mr. F. D. Haggard, Prof. M. J. M. Hill, Mr. Sidney Humphries, Mr. F. Hyde, Mr. W. H. W. Idris, Sir Cyril Jackson, The Hon. Gilbert Johnstone, Dr. Walter Leaf, Dr. E. G. Graham Little, Sir Leonard Llewelyn, Prof. S. L. Loney, Mr. John McEwen, Sir Philip Magnus, Bart., M.P., Sir John Mann, Mr. Geoffrey Marks, Sir Herbert Matthews, Mr. J. C. Mitchell, Sir E. Parkes, M.P., Mr. C. F. Partington, Sir Robert Pearce, M.P., Sir William Peterson, Mr. J. C. Potter, Mr. E. W. Randle, The Hon. W. Pember Reeves, Sir Felix Schuster, Bart., Mr. H. Gordon Selfridge, The Right Hon. Lord Southwark, The Right Hon. Sir Albert Spicer, Bart., Sir Edward Stern, The Rev. Canon Swallow, Mr. C. E. Town, Mr. Gustave Tuck, Mr. C. J. L. Wagstaff, Prof. Graham Wallas, Dr. R. M. Walmsley, Mr. W. Weddell, Dr. S. Russell Wells, Mr. T. J. Woodrow, and Sir Frederick Young.

THE LORD MAYOR said :—My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Perhaps I may be permitted at once to read to you a letter which I have received from a member of H.M. Government, Dr. Addison, the Minister of Reconstruction. He writes :—

> My dear Lord Mayor,
>
> I am exceedingly sorry to say that I have to be in attendance at an important Government Committee to-morrow afternoon at four o'clock, and, therefore, am unable to be present at the meeting at the Mansion House which is being held with the object of improving the provision for the teaching of commercial subjects in the University of London. I am very glad that Mr. Balfour is addressing the meeting, but this is also an additional reason for my regret at being unable to come. A deputation from the University, headed by Sir Cooper Perry, was good enough to wait upon me on this subject, and I promised that I would attend, if possible, as I am so heartily in sympathy with the objects which they are seeking to promote. It will clearly be necessary for all of us, after the war, to do whatever we can to assist in promoting the restoration and extension of our trade and commerce.
>
> The increase of help and interest and a diminution of control and regulation are, I am sure, what our traders are rightly looking for in that time. An increased and more accurate knowledge of commercial questions, of the methods employed and the difficulties which have to be overcome, must be a very important part of the means that will have to be adopted to attain the ends we all have in view.
>
> Yours sincerely,
> CHRISTOPHER ADDISON.

My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen, we have met, as Dr. Addison in his letter indicates, this afternoon for a very specific definite purpose, namely, to have expounded to us the proposals of the University of London for giving under their auspices a more scientific and extended commercial education, and conferring Degrees in Commerce upon men who are successful in attaining the proper standard.

When I was first asked by the Vice-Chancellor and members of the Senate to take an interest in this scheme, the movement seemed to me to be so laudable and proper that I could not refrain from most cheerfully and heartily promising the best support which it was possible for me to accord to it. But there were three conditions which I ventured to suggest to the Vice-Chancellor and members of the Senate. The first was that the scheme should in no sense be antagonistic to the views or wishes or plans of H.M. Government, but that the moral support, at any rate, if not the financial, of H.M. Government might with confidence be relied upon. The second condition was that the scheme should in no way whatever be in conflict with the views, ambitions or plans of the London County Council, which is the great Educational Authority for the County of London. The third condition was what indeed appeared to me upon the surface to be already secured, namely, that it was a scheme of sufficient utility and value, when unfolded, to commend itself to the great business community, the great commercial interests, industrial and financial, represented by the City of London. I think those conditions have been complied with. The fact that we are in no sense antagonistic in our proposals to any plans which may be cherished by H.M. Government is sufficiently proved by the presence upon the platform of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—who never fails to receive in the heart of London a most sympathetic and enthusiastic welcome—our Member for the City of London.

That the second condition has been sufficiently complied with is established, I think, by the fact that we have on the platform to-day the Chairman of the London County Council (Mr. Norman), the Chairman of the Education Committee of the London County Council (Sir Cyril Cobb), and the chief Educational Officer of the London County Council (Sir Robert Blair). That the third condition which I ventured humbly to stipulate has been fulfilled is established fully, I think, by the fact of this audience itself. You have had unfolded to you by circular the general outline of the scheme, or, at any rate, the purpose for which we are met together this afternoon, and, had it not met with your sympathy and implied promise of support, I feel sure you would not have troubled to come in such large, representative, and influential numbers as have gathered here in the Egyptian Hall this afternoon. I will not occupy your time further, except to say that this great scheme has my most unqualified support, and if it is possible for me—notwithstanding all the difficulties which one knows will have to be encountered, but which will have to be overcome—if it is possible for me to render you any assistance whatever officially or otherwise, I shall be very glad indeed to do it.

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I now have very great pleasure in calling upon the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, M.P., who will speak to you concerning this scheme.

Mr. Balfour said* :—My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,—In his opening remarks the Lord Mayor rather appealed to me, or to my presence here, as evidence of the favour with which the scheme for a Commercial Degree in the University of London was regarded by H.M. Government. Well, I believe that the Lord Mayor is perfectly right in saying that the scheme is favourably regarded by the Government, and the letter of my friend, Dr. Addison, which has just been read to you, is perhaps sufficient evidence on the point. But I come here, Gentlemen, if I may say so, not so much as a member of the Government, not so much as Secretary of State (for the time being) for Foreign Affairs, but as Member for the City, and it is as Member for the City that I should particularly like to address you this afternoon.

On the face of it nothing can seem more natural, nothing can seem more proper, than that the University of London should do what it can by its influence and by the arrangement of its curriculum, the choice of its Professors and Lecturers, and the arrangements of its Degrees, to further those great commercial, financial and industrial interests on which the greatness of London essentially depends. The scheme would appear, therefore, to require very little recommendation, if any, from its advocates. It would seem to stand entirely by its own merits and to appeal by its obvious advantages for general support. And I think, broadly speaking, that this is true. Nevertheless, expressed or unexpressed, I think it has to submit to criticism from two quite different, indeed from two opposite, quarters. There are a large number of us who in our hearts, if not explicitly, are inclined to think that in the practical matters of life academic training, anything in the nature of academic training, is of little value. They consider that the actual practice of life, the actual work in the particular branch of trade, industry, or finance, to which a man means to devote his life's energies, the actual work in those offices, is the best training which a man can have, and that everything in addition to that not only adds very little to his effective value as a unit in the great industrial army, but may really in some cases actually interfere with his utility.

I do not, I need hardly say, agree with that conclusion. But let us be quite fair to it ; let us see exactly what there is to be said for it. It is perfectly true that no education in the world will make up for the original deficiency, when deficiency there is, in the raw material, if I may use the phrase, which is to be educated. Nothing will supply the presence of mother wit. There is no substitute for that energy, originality, tact, insight, courage, enterprise, which in commerce, as in every other walk of life, are the surest and most certain instruments of success. Those I do not think academic education can supply, and, if nature has been originally niggardly in her distribution of these great gifts, nothing that we can do will wholly make up for that original defect.

It is also true that we constantly see, and history confirms the conclusion, that mere success in examinations, mere power of reproducing rapidly and effectively what has been taught in the lecture-room or by the Professors, those qualities do not always carry with them—very often, indeed, do not carry with them—any sure security for success in the day-to-day practical work of life. That also I think has to be admitted.

But, Gentlemen, make what allowance you like for those two qualifications, it still remains true, it still remains the settled conclusion of mankind based upon long experience, that education is of immense value to the educated, and that, if you put in competition two communities equally endowed originally by nature, one of which is educated and organised, the other of which is uneducated and unorganised, the second will be at an undoubted disadvantage if it comes into competition with the first. It is no adequate reply to say that education often turns out prigs and pedants. So it does ; but the prigs and pedants, if they had been uneducated, would not indeed have deserved those particular epithets, but they would probably have been just as useless members of Society, the only difference being—and I admit it is a difference which tells against my conclusion—that if they had not been educated, they would have been, though not more useful, somewhat less pretentious members of Society.

But there is another kind of criticism levelled against the educational effort which we are all here gathered together to assist. That criticism comes from those who think that, if you narrow down academic education to the practical needs of life, you thereby fatally maim and narrow it. Here, again, there is a great deal that is true. Here, again, the criticism must not be dismissed as if it was utterly illusory and baseless. You may destroy education, or you may greatly impair the value of education, by keeping too constantly before the mind of the pupil, the student you are educating, the narrower, I will not say more sordid, but, at all events, the narrower and less lofty aspects of his study. A man who is thinking of nothing through all his times of learning but exactly what that learning can be turned into in the shape of pounds, shillings and pence, when he comes to the time of having to earn his living, does narrow his outlook on life, will be a less interesting member of the community, and, I am disposed to add, will on the whole and generally, though not universally, be less successful even from his own point of view. Therefore, we have to be on our guard against narrowing our academic standard by having too close regard to its purely utilitarian aspects, and, when the subject you are teaching is so obviously utilitarian (at least at first sight) as commerce, trade, finance, the danger is perhaps greater than when it deals with more generalised interests. Let us then be careful. Let us, as far as we can, insist upon the student who begins this course and aims at acquiring this Degree having at least a solid educational foundation on which to build, and let those who are engaged in teaching it always remember, and always try and induce their pupils to remember, the wider aspects of the study in which they are engaged. After all, it is breadth of view and proportion of view which ought to be maintained in dealing with all these subjects, and that can only be reached, as I think, if they are taught from what may be described as the University standpoint, and by men who by their very training and practice are obliged to look at these things in their true proportion and with a real breadth of view. So looked at, can there be anything much more interesting than the subjects of this Degree ?

There are people who really seem to talk as if the infinite activities of the industrial world were something almost beneath the notice of highly educated and intelligent men. A profounder mistake does not, I believe, exist. Few indeed are the subjects which have so many aspects of interest as the many-sided life of commercial and industrial mankind, the making of goods, the transport of goods, the marketing of goods, the financing and all the transactions by which distribution is carried out ; these form in the modern world a subject so profoundly complicated and interesting that a man to whom the thought of earning his living was unnecessary, and who had no idea of gain in his mind, might well devote his interest from the purely scientific point of view to this great study. It touches science, it touches politics, it touches social organisation, it touches diplomacy, it touches international relations in every aspect; and how can a study of which all that can be said, and truly said, how can that, if properly taught and properly understood, have a narrowing effect upon any man whatever ?

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* Mr. Balfour's speech appears as delivered, and as taken down by the reporter, and has not been revised.

It is perfectly true, of course, that the actual work on which any of us are engaged, that small fraction, that infinitesimal fraction, of the whole industrial effort of mankind is, in itself, looked at from this more general aspect, so small, so trifling, that it seems almost absurd perhaps for me to talk of it in its relation to the whole which I have just endeavoured to describe to you. But I believe a man will do his work better, he will make that fractional effort more effective, if he is trained instinctively to see it as part of the whole; and I am convinced that, if a man has any practical genius whatever, if he has any of those qualities which make for success in commerce or anything else, he will not lose by the fact that he is able to look at his own efforts as part of the greater whole to which, to the best of his ability, he is making his modest contribution. Therefore, my conclusion is that the natural favour with which everybody, I think, connected with the City of London must regard this effort of the University of London to improve the study of commerce, that natural favour ought not to be qualified by either of the kinds of criticism which I have endeavoured to describe to you to-day. There are cases in which both kinds of criticisms are applicable. It is quite easy to exaggerate the value of academic study, as the one set of critics say. It is quite easy to lower, narrow, and make almost sordid University study, as the other set of critics say. But, making every allowance for these two opposite forms of attack, I personally am clearly of opinion that, if this academic training be undertaken, as it is being undertaken, in the right spirit, if the teachers understand not merely the technical details of their subject, but if they understand, as they ought to understand the place which that subject has in the circuit of human interest, I firmly believe that nothing but good can be attained by any student who has the time and the means to take advantage of the course which we hope will be open to him in consequence of this meeting.

I do not think that the University of London will have any cause except for congratulation if this meeting proves the success I hope it will be; and I hold that the City of London, which depends absolutely not upon its geographical position, not upon the fact that there are coals, iron and all the rest of it to be found in this small island of ours, not upon the fact that energy is being thrown into the manufactures of the North, but which, after all, owes its position to the men it breeds and to the way in which they carry on their business, should be the first to welcome this effort of our University. It should be the first to give it that practical pecuniary support without which all such efforts must be in vain.

I do not know, my Lord Mayor, whether you have put down any resolution for me to propose; nor, indeed, would such a resolution add any force, if force there be in the arguments I have ventured to suggest to you this afternoon. It is sufficient for me to say that I thank you, my Lord Mayor, for having given me an opportunity of expressing my views to the representatives of this great community, and for saying with most earnest conviction that I believe the University of London is doing a great work for London in carrying out this scheme, the details of which have been laid before you.

The Lord Mayor then called upon Mr. Norman, the Chairman of the London County Council.

Mr. Norman said :—My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen.—It is usual, I believe, to warn persons who are about to be brought before you when you are sitting in another capacity that they may say what they like, but that anything they do say will be taken down and used as evidence against them. You have courteously given me that warning in your opening remarks, and I should like, therefore, to say that, although, when you were kind enough to invite me to come to this conference, I accepted with the greatest pleasure as Chairman of the London County Council, and, therefore, as representing the London Education Authority, I am not able to speak on their behalf this afternoon for one very simple reason. It is, I think, a very short time—less than three weeks—since we first heard of this proposal, and anyone, who knows the working of large public bodies, knows that that is not a sufficient time to enable any such large project as this to be considered and determined ; and, therefore, I trust that nothing that I say this afternoon will be used as evidence against them, although it may against myself. But, indeed, my Lord Mayor, as this is a conference, I have come mainly, in fact almost entirely, with the object of listening and learning, and not with the object of lecturing.

Now I suppose that the main question at issue this afternoon is almost beyond doubt—and it is one of the questions which Mr. Balfour has touched upon—that is that commercial studies are a proper subject for a University Degree. The time has gone by when practical subjects, subjects by which we earn our bread and which produce an obvious result—what the Germans indeed call bread studies—can be looked down upon by any educational reformer. Indeed, it is very often forgotten, I think, that the humanities themselves, the classics, are, after all, the greatest of all bread studies ; and I strongly suspect that far more people have been attracted to the study of the humanities because of the career that they opened out to them than for any intrinsic love of learning in itself. Indeed, when you remember that for many centuries the humanities were the only avenue of approach to a clerical career, which in itself was the only means by which a poor and unknown man could hope to rise in those days to the highest office in the land, it is not remarkable that that should be so. Therefore, there is certainly nothing to be said against commercial studies as a subject for a University Degree, in that they are of practical and real utility. What I think we should remember is that it entirely depends upon the way they are taught. I mean that the practical advantages which you get out of an education, the practical advantages as apart from the educational advantages to be derived from practical studies, are really the by-product. The product is the educational value you get ; the discoveries, the researches, and the immediate practical advantages are the by-products, the inevitably necessary by-products, but really the by-products of the system.

And, certainly, my difficulty, when I look at the proposals for this Commercial Degree, is not in imagining how a really educational curriculum can be made out of them, but how the vast complex of subjects which go to make up commerce can be reduced to a measurable compass such as can be undertaken by anyone who goes in for a University career. Political economy, political history, finance, geography, as many modern languages as you please ; how is any man to deal with more than a small part of this in his University career ? Can anyone possibly doubt that, rightly taught, those subjects can produce not only tangible advantages, but can produce in the mind of the man who studies them that leaven, that ferment, which I suppose it is the main object of education to produce ?

Nor, I think, can it be doubted, if commercial studies are a suitable subject for a Degree, that the University of London is an eminently proper University in which that Degree should be given. I believe that "University" means etymologically a place where all learning is taught; and, although that may be so, yet, with the modern development and extension of knowledge, it certainly could not be claimed that every University, modern and ancient, should attempt nowadays to teach all branches of learning. The educational climate and soil are different in different places and favour different growths. I once spent many months in Paris in the same house as a Syrian. He had come from the slopes of the Lebanon, where his father was a large landowner, and he was in Paris with the incredible object of studying agriculture at the Sorbonne. I do not think his attempt succeeded, and I do not think it deserved to succeed. But nobody can question the fitness of the University of London to give a Degree in Commerce. There are some subjects where the needs of London are specially remarkable, subjects connected with trades and industries, which have their home here. I could give, perhaps, the optical trade, in which recently a school has been set up in connexion with the Imperial College of Science, as an instance where a trade which formerly flourished in London was captured by the organised and highly successful effort of Zeiss of Jena and where an effort is now being made to re-establish that trade. And there are other studies where the opportunities of London are specially great. Medicine is one, with all the advantages offered by the great general hospitals in London. But, surely, there is no study where both the opportunity and the need are so conspicuous as the case of commerce in London.

Well now, this meeting is, I think, evidence that this is felt. If such a project as this is to be successful, it is essential, surely, that the practical and the academic sides should work in harmony. I gather by the significant slip which is at the bottom of this paper that a special appeal is being made for money. Neither you, who are, many of you, actively engaged in making money, nor I, who am actively engaged in spending it, are at all likely to undervalue the importance of money in an undertaking of this kind; but, surely, it would be a very great mistake to suppose that the support of the City of London to an enterprise of this kind should be expressed in terms of money and of money alone. The practical and the theoretical always tend to draw apart, and, unless there is constant co-operation between them, such an enterprise as this can hardly succeed. It wants, surely, not only the financial support of the City of London and not only its sympathy, but the constant, active, organised co-operation of those who are actively engaged in commerce as well as those who are actively engaged in University work.

This scheme must have a double parentage, the University on the one hand and the commercial world on the other, and the future life of this infant will depend upon the care which both those parents are prepared to bestow upon it. It is too much to hope that an ideal scheme will be hit upon at first. They will go on, no doubt, like other parents do, by the ancient methods of trial and error; but, if they are reasonably lucky, they will, no doubt, after errors and after trials, arrive at a scheme for these Degrees which should be of the most profound value to both. Now, nobody can say what the future of London will be. I have often thought that this vast aggregation of population and of interests is neither healthy for the country as a whole nor even for London itself, and I do not know that I should be sorry to see some centrifugal force set up here which would tend to disperse that aggregation, but not by any process of decay. There is all the difference in the world between a salutary reduction of weight and going into a decline. But, without going into a decline, without a process of decay, London as a great port, as a great financial centre, as a great distributing centre, can never cease to be supreme in the commercial world. No, I ought not to have said can never cease to be supreme, because London can cease to be supreme. There are many cities—the world is full of decayed cities—places which were once supreme in the commercial world which they knew, and which are now second-rate towns or ruins, or even sites in a desert; and no doubt they thought in the time of their supremacy that their position was unassailable. The position of London can be assailed; it will be assailed. I do not doubt that the assault is being prepared now by every means which money and ingenuity can compass, and it is for us—and that is our main purpose to-day—to see that that supremacy is fortified and maintained while there is yet time.

The Lord Mayor then called upon Sir Richard Vassar-Smith, Chairman of Lloyd's Bank, to propose a resolution.

Sir Richard Vassar-Smith said:—My Lord Mayor, Mr. Balfour, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The resolution that I have been asked to propose is this: "That this Meeting cordially approves of the institution of Degrees in Commerce by the University of London; promises its assistance to obtain the necessary financial support; and for this purpose appoints a General Committee with power to add to its number, consisting of the following persons: The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Hon. Treasurer, Mr. F. J. Barthorpe, Mr. P. A. Best, Sir Woodman Burbidge, Mr. Frank Chitham, Sir Robert Hadfield, Mr. F. D. Haggard, Mr. Robert Hose, Mr. F. Hyde, Sir Robert M. Kindersley, Sir Peter McBride, Sir John McCall, Mr. Stanley Machin, Mr. Frank Moore, Mr. C. F. Partington, Sir Owen Phillips, Mr. J. C. Potter, Mr. E. W. Randle, Sir John S. Randles, Sir John Runtz, Mr. Harry Symonds, Mr. Gustave Tuck, Mr. Douglas Vickers, Mr. Arthur Woodington, the Vice-Chancellor, and other Representatives of the University.

I think, after the eloquent addresses of Mr. Balfour and of Mr. Norman describing the reasons, criticising the aims, and explaining the proposals of the University, that it would be tedious on my part to endeavour to say anything in addition to what has been said, but as, in some respects, a representative of finance, industry and commerce, I can say that all that is proposed by the University in the training for the Degree of Commerce is very much desired.

It has been my lot for the last two years to be greatly interested and to take some part in the Committees that have been considering schemes of reconstruction. We know what is required to increase the commercial force of this country; we know how essential it is, not only for the welfare of the country but to enable us to establish it upon normal lines, that we should have a staff trained in the ways which are set out by the University.

I think I may congratulate the University on the way in which it has formulated its proposals, and I think, perhaps, that something is due to the Lord Mayor for laying down the conditions on which he promised to hold this meeting. At any rate, the scheme, I believe, has been widely circulated amongst you. It was my purpose to refer to it somewhat in detail, but, knowing that it has been so circulated, I will not do that. I will only call your attention to the emphatic manner in which it speaks of commerce and the necessities of commercial education and supremacy. I may say, knowing what I do, that in my own bank we have found, of late years, considerable difficulty in carrying on our business from the scarcity of men who have the training which is now suggested, and I may say that we have already got on foot a scheme for giving scholarships to promising clerks in the bank somewhat in the way suggested by the University, and allowing them two to three years to travel abroad and get some knowledge of foreign finance and of commerce. I state that as a proof of the necessity of what we are here to-day to promote, and I can only say this, referring to the remarks of Mr. Norman, with regard to the double parentage which is required for the carrying out of these suggestions, we want the help very much of the University, and the University requires the assistance of those men who know what they want. I may say that that assistance from the other side will be readily forthcoming, and I have no doubt myself that in time to come, although we may have mistakes and possible rectifications of proposals, we shall arrive at what is necessary, and I have no hesitation in recommending to you the adoption of this resolution. Ladies and Gentlemen, I beg to propose the resolution which I have just read.

The Lord Mayor said :—Before I call upon Sir Robert Kindersley to second the resolution, perhaps it may be an inspiration to him if I read a promise which has just been put into my hands, namely : "The London County Westminster and Parr's Bank will subscribe £1,000 to initial expenses and £1,000 per annum for five years when the scheme is in working order."

Sir Robert Kindersley said :—My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I think the announcement which the Lord Mayor has just made proves that the formal seconding of this resolution is really hardly necessary. The subject has been dealt with exhaustively by the previous speakers, and there is little which I can add to what they have already said, but I think that there is one point which we may perhaps take notice of, and it is this, that these Degrees of Commerce seem to me to add to the dignity of commerce. After all, commerce should be looked upon, and is, I am glad to feel, in most cases looked upon, as an honourable profession, and should be approached by those entering upon a commercial career with the same seriousness as by those who enter upon the other professions in life.

Mr. Balfour referred to the fact that there is a school of thought which believes that we can only gain prominent positions by practical experience. Well, I suppose all of us probably hold the view *not* that we can *only* gain them by that method, but that we probably are not worthy to hold positions of importance until we have gone through that practical experience. But it seems to me that the mind that has been trained with the help of this machinery, which to-day we are here in order to help to set up, must be able to apply the experience which it gains much more easily, much more effectively, and to learn what it has to learn much less laboriously.

One of the most potent evils of the day probably is superficiality of thought, and, if this movement which we are inaugurating to-day can tend towards the eradication of that evil, we shall have gone a very long way towards helping this City in which we live.

We want, I think, those younger members of the community who are entering upon a commercial career not to be content to do things that they are set down to do simply mechanically, but to ask the reason why and wherefore, and this addition of a University training will, I believe, go far in that direction.

One of the peculiar outcomes of the war, I think, has been that it has brought home to a very large number of people in this country that, after all, practically everything is governed by the action of certain fundamental forces. During the war the web of intervening transactions between the beginning and the end of an undertaking has largely been swept away, and we find ourselves face to face with those very fundamental forces to which I have referred. It is absolutely imperative, to my thinking, that anybody who enters upon a commercial or a financial career should fully understand how those fundamental forces work.

Ladies and Gentlemen, as I have said already, this subject has been dealt with fully. I would only emphasise what Mr. Norman referred to, that, while we are all certain in this room that this scheme will receive a very full financial support, it is absolutely essential that every single one of us in the City should do his best to encourage the younger members of our community to take advantage of those facilities for which we are going to provide the money. In that direction, as well as in the financial direction, I ask for your very hearty support. I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

The Lord Mayor said :—You have heard the resolution which has been proposed by Sir Richard Vassar-Smith and seconded by Sir Robert Kindersley. I need not read it again ; is it your pleasure that this resolution be adopted ? If so, please signify it by the uplifted hand. I need not ask for the contrary, because I am sure that is a unanimous vote. I thank you very much.

Sir Cooper Perry said :—My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,—In the regretted absence of our Chancellor, Lord Rosebery, I have as Vice-Chancellor to thank, in the name of the Senate, those who, in response to your Lordship's invitation, are taking part in this meeting held in furtherance of the project of establishing on a firm financial basis Degrees in Commerce in the University of London. I am very well aware that not a few of you will have come for the intellectual pleasure of listening to an address from your Member of Parliament, supported by the Chairman of the London County Council, and to speeches from men of such eminence in the City as Sir Richard Vassar-Smith and Sir Robert Kindersley. But, these considerations apart, your presence here in such numbers, an audience so large and so attentive, argues, I am confident, a really widespread and sympathetic interest in the objects which have brought us together to-day. I have in the next place to move a vote of thanks to you, my Lord Mayor, to Mr. Balfour, and to the other speakers who have had the kindness, immersed as they are in the engrossing preoccupations of politics and high finance, to address us this afternoon. I say no more, as this vote is to be seconded by Sir Albert Rollit, a famous and venerable name, long associated with the London Chamber of Commerce and needing no introduction from me.

Sir Albert Rollit said :—Mr. Balfour, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I assume I have the honour of being asked to second the Vice-Chancellor, who has so ably proposed this vote of thanks and aided this movement, as having been the mover on the University Senate of the recent resolution for the conferment of Degrees in Commerce, which I hope may be a step in furtherance of higher education and an inducement to students to acquire that knowledge which may be stamped by a great University, and thus to gain encouragement of their own exertions and an incentive to do their best to qualify themselves by education to serve the State by the performance of private and public duty, which is the Chivalry of the age in which we live.

The effect has already been produced to-day by Mr. Balfour upon those who have heard his able and helpful address of attracting a splendid donation in favour of our commercial education movement, and it was pleasing to find how his large draft upon Parr's Bank was so readily accepted—for the honour of the drawer—and that funds will thus be furnished in aid of our great work, to which Sir Edward Stern so handsomely contributed a Scholarship Fund of £2,000 when my proposal was first made.

My Lord Mayor, you not only received our deputation to ask you to hold this meeting most sympathetically, but, by heading the movement and by your chairmanship to-day, you have given it a prestige and an impetus which it is impossible to over-estimate, and on behalf of the University we thank you most earnestly.

The Lord Mayor, who comes to us with Canadian knowledge and experience, is associated with the McGill University of Montreal, of which I also have the honour to be a graduate; and, within a few days, at the Chamber of Commerce distribution of prizes for commercial education, by a coincidence, the two of us, together with the Vice-Minister for Education, also a Montreal graduate, stood next each other on this platform; and I may say, from personal knowledge of that University, that Montreal has set the most splendid example of commercial and mechanical developments and applications, worthy of that great Dominion; and, in that experience, we derive a real benefit from the presidency of this meeting by the Lord Mayor.

But it is not only the present Lord Mayor, much as he has done, who has helped commercial education in this the greatest commercial city of the Empire. The London Chamber of Commerce has long worked in that direction, and the annual assemblies held in this Hall, and always presided over by the Lord Mayor for the time being, for the presentation of the prizes and travelling-scholarships for foreign languages, have been great educational festivals; and I hold in my hand the annual report of one of those gatherings, in this very place, in July, 1902, sixteen years ago, under the chairmanship of the Lord Mayor of the day, at which the crusade for commercial education and Degrees in Commerce was inaugurated. I said some things in its favour, but, again by a coincidence, its chief advocate was the Right Honourable gentleman, Mr. Arthur Balfour, then Prime Minister, who was the distributor of our prizes; the same eminent statesman who has addressed you to-day; and I hope he will accept from me this tribute to his work of nearly twenty years ago and allow me to thank him most heartily for what he thus did to lead up to Degrees in Commerce, of which he has been good enough again to approve to-day.

The Lord Mayors have always thus helped the Chamber of Commerce, and, happily for our City, the Lord Mayors have been commercialists. Think of one of them: When James II. had taken from the City its charters and its privileges, the Lord Mayor threw himself on his knees, sarcastically saying: "Will Your Majesty please to leave us the Thames?" Yes, the Thames—well knowing that the commerce of London could be made again by its river and its merchants, and that no tyrant could bar the civic and commercial development of the City. And now, commercial education, which was christened in this Hall, and to the name of which some exception was taken at the time, has survived, and has become an accomplished fact.

May I, therefore, appeal to you to take a real interest in your own University of London, in our Imperial University, which has not only taught and trained, but which has opened its doors to any and every student who has been taught elsewhere, or who can teach himself. My experience, whatever may be said of the great value which most undoubtedly and beyond question attaches to teaching, is that there are two educations given to a man, one of which is given to him by others, and the other, which is never finished but lasts a lifetime, is the education which is given to him by himself. And I hope that what you are doing here to-day, and what you and your City Guilds will help to do afterwards, will be a means of support of the University and of its great teaching colleges in London, such as University College, King's College, the School of Economics, and, in your very midst, the City of London College, which has founded its Day School of Commerce, and on the Governing Body of which the Chamber of Commerce is represented. We hope your interest will be abiding and that you will help us to accomplish this great purpose. We thank you for coming to-day, we thank you for hearing us so sympathetically, and for your beginning to give towards the great cause of University education; and we trust that, with your light and leading, all good citizens, all men and women of civic virtue, will do their best for your and our University of London.

Lastly, the University of a great city should be many-sided. Its teaching should be both practical and theoretical, and of foreign languages, which are the instruments of international intercourse, it should be colloquial. It should also make provision for students of all classes. I am an External Student, in other words one who had not, except at King's College School—which, however, taught me how to teach myself—the advantage of those higher collegiate Courses of Instruction which generally lead to academical degrees. Not that degrees in themselves should count for too much; their true value is that they connote the knowledge, and the training and methodic thought, and the formation of character, which their attainment involves, the ultimate objective of education being the capacity for right-thinking. Towards such ends good and collective teaching are great advantages. But there are many who cannot afford either the means or time to go to universities or colleges; whose school is their own books—not "luxuries" but necessities—who must frequent daily and hourly the office, and who, it may be, can only grind in their garret; who must live to work, and work to live, among you in your daily busy life—in this working-day world; and who are yet capable of those higher aspirations which, by the widening of the area of Education, generate enterprise and invention through the increased number of sensitive minds which are thus created. Therefore those two classes of students, Internal and External, both deserve your help and encouragement, as do also women students, who have done so much for our country in these distressful days, and to whom the University of London was the first to open its doors and so to give us women graduates.

All these are strong claims on the part of a University of which I am proud to be still a post-graduate student, and I ask you to thank my colleagues on the platform, and especially the Lord Mayor and our great political leader, Mr. Arthur Balfour, the Member for our City—and once, I think, a colleague on our University Senate—and our Vice-Chancellor, for the addresses which they have given; and, in the poverty of my own language to express sufficiently our gratitude, I borrow from the wealth of Shakespeare to teach us to say all in a single verse: "We can no other answer make but thanks, and thanks, and ever thanks."

The Vice-Chancellor said:—The resolution is one of thanks to the Lord Mayor and the speakers, and that, I think, will be carried by acclamation.

The Lord Mayor said:—Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Sir Albert Rollit, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,—We thank you most heartily. The scheme has been fairly launched, and I have no doubt whatever that it will be adequately supported. Thank you very much.

The proceedings then terminated.

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UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

Degree in Commerce.

REPORT OF THE PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND NEWSPAPER TRADES SUB-COMMITTEE.

This Committee is composed as follows :—

Lord Burnham (" *Daily Telegraph* ") (Chairman).
Sir Herbert Morgan, K.B.E. (*Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son*) (Vice-Chairman).
E. J. P. Benn, Esq., C.B.E. (*Messrs. Benn Bros., Ltd.*).
W. E. Berry, Esq. (*Managing Editor, " The Sunday Times "*).
Sir George Rowland Blades, M.P. (*Messrs. Blades, East & Blades*).
P. W. Everett, Esq. (*Joint Managing Director, Messrs. C. Arthur Pearson, Ltd.*).
W. Grierson, Esq. (*General Manager, Messrs. Geo. Newnes, Ltd.*).
R. B. Lattimer, Esq. (*John Murray, Publisher*).
Sir George Riddell, Bart.
W. T. Wallace, Esq. (" *The Organiser* ").
J. E. Hodder Williams, Esq. (*Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton*).
Dr. Russell Wells (*Chairman of the General Committee*) (*ex-officio*).

Three meetings have been held at the offices of the *Daily Telegraph* by kind permission of Lord Burnham.

At the first meeting the Committee elected Lord Burnham Chairman, and Sir Herbert Morgan Vice-Chairman.

The Committee cordially welcome the decision of the University to found a Degree in Commerce. They believe that education in preparation for Commerce has been too much neglected in the past, and that a much higher standard must be aimed at both in knowledge and in training by those taking up commercial careers if the position of Britain in the world of industry is to be maintained and improved. It is of paramount necessity that such an improvement should be effected in the Capital of the Empire. It is hoped that close touch will be maintained between the University and the Overseas Department of the Board of Trade in carrying out the general objects in view, and in connection with the subsequent employment of Graduates.

The Committee have been fully apprised of the aims of the University in founding the new Degree, and have been furnished with the necessary literature regarding the inception of the Scheme and the Draft Syllabus of Studies.

The Committee are glad to have the opportunity of commenting upon the Scheme and submitting recommendations to the University from the practical and trades point of view.

Much useful commercial training of a subordinate and intermediate kind is provided by the London County Council and the London Chamber of Commerce, and in connection with the examinations of such bodies as the Bankers' and Insurance Institutes. In the more advanced stages better facilities of study are most necessary, and these can best be provided by a specially designed course of full University rank and weight. The Degrees already offered by the University do not provide a sufficiently definite and distinctive training for Commerce.

CANDIDATES FOR THE DEGREE.

The dual system under which London University awards its Degrees will on the one hand make the necessary provision for youths to study for the Degree, who are already employed in business ; while on the other, it will also produce a new class of educated men who will come into business at 21 or 22 years of age, after three or four years of full-time commercial study in a College of the University.

In the trades and professions represented by this Committee there will be a place for both types of students. In some sections of the businesses, for example, in Office and Factory work, the workers begin their business life at 16 or 17 years of age when their Secondary School Course is completed, or probably earlier in some cases. In other cases, more particularly in Editorial and Publicity work, there will be a demand for the man who will take up practical work after the educational courses have been completed at 21 or 22 years of age. It is satisfactory to note that the University will be able to extend its help to students of all types and ages, and to those studying for part-time as well as full-time.

The Committee consider that the public should be led to regard the new Degree as of the same prestige and importance as any other University Degree. They cordially endorse the views expressed by other Committees that the Headmasters of the Public Schools and Secondary Schools throughout the country should have their attention drawn to the new Degree ; and that the pupils' study and interests should be stimulated in the direction of the Degree, so that greater numbers of the most eligible youths in the country shall take up the profession of business equally with the traditional professions of Law, Medicine, Government Service, and Political work. Publicity work, for example, should attract far more Public School youths than it now does.

SYLLABUS OF STUDIES—GENERAL.

The Committee have considered the Syllabus of Studies, which has been put before them in draft form, from the point of view of their own requirements and the requirements of their employees, present and prospective.

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They note with satisfaction that under the Scheme of studies Modern Languages are given a cardinal place. A good knowledge of French is an important, if not an essential, acquisition from the Committee's point of view and, generally, a better knowledge on the part of Journalists and Publishers of all the great European tongues is to be desired. The choice of a second Modern Foreign Language, when taken, will depend upon the aims of the individual student and the class of business in which he hopes to engage.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

The Committee approve of the Compulsory Subjects for the Intermediate Examination, as set forth in the printed Draft Syllabus.

Accounting is a fundamentally important subject, and it, rather than History, should be made compulsory. History is at the same time important, especially for the Journalist, but that study is covered, at least from the economic standpoint, in the Final stage ; so that it does not appear to be unduly neglected, even if it is made optional at the Intermediate stage.

The Optional Subjects appear also to be suitable, except that the Committee recommend that an additional subject, namely, *English*, should be added. They think that the study of English, if only carried to Matriculation standard, is too slender a foundation on which to build a career in Journalism. English is obviously the basis of all editorial work, and a knowledge and appreciation of English Literature and the historical development of the mother-tongue, as well as due training in its use as an instrument of expression, is of the utmost importance. The study under this head should be :

(1) History of English Language and Literature.
(2) Composition, Expression, Style, Appreciation.

It is recommended that two papers be set in English, and that all candidates for the examination who are engaged in, or hope to be engaged in, Editorial, Journalistic and Publicity work be urged to take this Optional Subject.

FINAL EXAMINATION.

The Committee approve of the Compulsory Subjects suggested in the Draft Final Syllabus.

As regards Optional Groups, the selection of subjects given under GROUP 5 (INDUSTRY), appears on the whole to be most suitable for this Committee's requirements.

They fully agree, however, with the Distributing Trades Committee in thinking that special attention should be given to the study of *Scientific Management*. Two papers might well be set in this subject and the Modern Language taken at an earlier stage. These papers should include such matters as Advertising and Publicity, Welfare Work, the Human side of Management or Business Psychology, and Art. What may be called the study of the " Art of Employing," and the human factor in business administration and relations, have been greatly neglected in the past in this country.

As regards Art and artistic considerations in presentation, design and expression (especially in matters relating to publicity), there is a call for better instruction and training. A few candidates in the Committee's Trades might well take the special Art Group recommended by the Distributing Trades Committee, but for the majority of cases the inclusion of the subject of Art in the Industry Group will be sufficient.

Subject (*c*) *Industrial Law* should include Employers' Liability, Friendly Societies, National Insurance. A good knowledge of Labour conditions and the point of view of the Workers is of special importance.

MASTER OF COMMERCE.

The proposal to offer the Mastership of Commerce as a sequel to the B.Com. Degree is approved.

The Committee are in agreement with the views expressed by other Committees, that the Mastership should connote *an approved period of experience* of business as well as theoretical knowledge. The term of two years' approved experience *after* the B.Com. Degree would seem to be a reasonable minimum.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS.

The suggestion that a certain number of Scholarships and Fellowships should be offered in connection with the Degree studies appears to be a sound one. The Course ought to be made as attractive as possible, and since numbers of Students will wish to pursue their studies for some time abroad, and at special centres of research, it is desirable that some monetary assistance should be offered to the best qualified. No special test examination for these Scholarships need be provided, as in the Intermediate and possibly the Final Examinations themselves, the University will have the readiest means of allocating Scholarships to candidates with the highest number of marks.

The Committee do not pronounce any opinion as to the value of the Scholarships or the conditions of their tenure, beyond expressing the view that the monetary value should be rather for *part* maintenance than for *full* maintenance, and that equal consideration should be given to Students studying for part-time, who are obviously at some disadvantage, as to Students studying for full-time.

The award of University Scholarships need not, of course, debar Firms, or Associations of Firms, from offering special scholarships or prizes to their own employees if they wish to do so, and such offers should be encouraged.

NEED OF NEW COMMERCIAL LITERATURE.

It should be an important duty of the University in connection with the new Scheme, to take an active part in promoting the preparation and publication of a new series of commercial text-books for the use of students and business men. Such books will be the first essential of all study, and considering what has been done in America, Germany, and elsewhere, there is much leeway to be made up. It should be a prime function of a University to bring to the aid of Industry and Commerce all the resources of learning and research.

There is much material available for new books of standard type, but it requires gathering together and co-ordinating with discrimination. The production of this class of literature will not in some cases be remunerative as a business proposition, and funds would have to be set aside for the purpose. It is fitting that this duty should be placed in the hands of the University; and from the Committees now considering the Scheme the University should be able to obtain assistance and guidance from representative business points of view.

The improvement and better organisation of the Libraries of the University from the commercial standpoint is also to be desired.

TEACHING FACILITIES.

The Committee hope that a number of new Chairs will be established in connection with the Degree, and that experienced lecturers will be secured. They suggest a Chair in Scientific Management and Business and Industrial Organisation.

The centralisation of much of the work at the London School of Economics would be convenient for Students in the Printing, Publishing and Newspaper Trades.

PART-TIME STUDENTS.

The case of Students—and the class will probably be a numerous one—who will study for the Degree while pursuing their ordinary employment between the hours of 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. demands every sympathy from the University.

In some cases such Students will be able to attend recognised courses of study; in other cases they will not be able to do so.

The formation of a Central Bureau where advice and study assistance might be given to these External Students, is strongly recommended. Such a Bureau might be established by the Council for External Students of the University, but if so, the active association of Employers and Business Experts in its work and administration is to be desired.

The Committee think that students in their trades who show the requisite promise and ambition, ought to be liberated at, say, 4 p.m. on class nights, so that they may be able to do justice to their studies without detriment to their health.

COMMERCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The success of the Degree will in the long run be judged by the success of Graduates of Commerce in the world of business. There is no reason why every Graduate who takes the Degree should not, if he is able to pass the usual employment tests as to good health, character and personality, find abundant and good opportunities in the business sphere.

All Students from the Secondary School stage onwards receive employment advice and assistance, and the Appointments Board of the University should consider how best this assistance can be given in the new conditions that will arise when the Commerce Degree is in full operation. There would be scope for an Appointments Bureau in the City in touch with commercial appointments and working under the joint management of the University and Employer.

CONCLUSION.

If the Degree is established and framed on the lines set forth above, the Committee believe that it will meet the needs of the Printing, Publishing and Newspaper Trades, but they suggest to the University that the services of this and similar Committees should be retained in some permanent form, so that their advice and assistance may be given as the Degree work develops, and as time and experience show the need for amendments and improvements.

BURNHAM, Chairman.

28th March, 1919.

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1919-20.

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Regulations for Matriculation.

Regulations for Inspection and Examination of Schools. (*Free copies are supplied to School Authorities and other Educational Bodies only; if supplied to Students or other persons the charge is sixpence a copy.*)

Local Lectures: Method, Regulations, Centres, Lecturers and Courses.

Scheme of Study for Diplomas in the Humanities.

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Regulations for the admission of Students from other Universities as Candidates for higher degrees (except in Medicine and Surgery).

Regulations under Statute 129.

Scholarships Pamphlet, containing particulars of Exhibitions and Scholarships awarded by the University and by Schools of, and other Institutions connected with, the University.

The following publications are obtainable from the Publishers, the University of London Press, Ltd., at St. Paul's House, Warwick Square, London, E.C. 4, and all Booksellers:—

Calendar.
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Further particulars will be found overleaf.

CALENDAR.

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- Index of Names.

* Omitted from Calendar for 1919–20.

HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Published in October, 1912, price 5*s.* net; postage 6*d.* This volume contains (*a*) a History of the University, (*b*) the texts of the University Charters, and the Acts of Parliament referring to the University, (*c*) a list of former Chancellors, Vice-Chancellors and Fellows, (*d*) particulars of Donations and Trusts, (*e*) a list of graduates arranged according to their degrees, (*f*) a list of persons to whom prizes and exhibitions have been awarded, etc.

REGULATIONS AND COURSES FOR INTERNAL STUDENTS (RED BOOK).

To be published in September, 1919; Price 2*s.* 6*d.* net.; postage 6*d.* The publication of the Red Book was suspended for 1917–18 and 1918–19. Information in regard to Instruction-courses for the Session 1919–20 may be obtained on application to the Academic Registrar or to the Heads of Schools and Institutions at which courses will be given. The Volume for 1916–17 may be obtained from the Publishers; Price 2*s.* 6*d.* net; postage 5*d.*

[*Note.*—Regulations for Internal Students for the Session 1919–20 are printed in separate pamphlets for the several Faculties.]

Instruction Courses.—Pamphlets containing particulars of the Courses for the Session 1919–20 for the several Faculties held at Incorporated Colleges, Schools, and Institutions of the University will be printed separately.

REGULATIONS FOR EXTERNAL STUDENTS (BLUE BOOK).

Published Annually in September; Price 1*s.* 6*d.* net; postage 6*d.*

THE LIBRARIES OF LONDON.

A Guide for Students.—By R. A. Rye, Goldsmiths' Librarian (Univ. Lond.). In green cloth, price 6*d.* net.; postage 3*d.* Second Edition, enlarged and illustrated. Price 2*s.* 6*d.* net.; postage 6*d.*

P-71 QD 68 C & S
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GENERAL INFORMATION PAMPHLET.

Containing general information of the constitution and work of the University for the use of Internal Students, and of Students who may be desirous of pursuing their studies in London. Price 3*d.* net.

LONDON UNIVERSITY GAZETTE.

Volume XIX. of the *Gazette* will be published during the Academic Year 1919–20. It will consist of eleven numbers, published on Wednesdays, at average intervals of four weeks during the Academic year, the dates being September 24th, November 5th, and December 3rd and 31st, 1919, and February 11th, March 10th, April 7th, June 2nd, July 7th, August 4th, and August 11th, 1920 (*supplement only*).

The contents of the *Gazette* are arranged under the following heads:—

(*a*) Acts of the Senate, containing such excerpts from the Minutes of the Senate as the Vice-Chancellor may consider it desirable to publish.

(*b*) Proceedings of Convocation.

(*c*) Notices concerning Examinations, University Lectures, University Library, Appointments, etc.

(*d*) Academic Notices.

(*e*) A list of some of the more important works published by the University Press, including lectures published under the authority of the University.

The **Examination Lists** are given in Supplements.

The *Gazette* is intended, not only to supply information to the large number of Teachers and Students who are now connected with the University, but also to acquaint Graduates living at a distance from London with the progress and development of the University.

The annual subscription, including postage, is 5*s.* The price of a single number is 6*d.*, post free 7*d.*

Correspondence relating to the *official portion* of the *Gazette* should be addressed to The Editor, *London University Gazette*, University of London, South Kensington, S.W. 7; and that relating to *advertisements*, to Messrs. Street & Co., Ltd., 8, Serle Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. 2.

University of London Officers Training Corps Handbook. [Particulars of the University Commissions in the Regular Army are contained in this Handbook.] *Obtainable from the Secretary to the Military Education Committee*, 46, *Russell Square*, W.C. 1.

PUBLICATION OF EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Since August, 1906, Examination Papers have been published by the University as shown in the following Table.

In ordering any set of Papers, the appropriate number in the Table should be quoted, and the year of the Examination specified; and, in every case in which separate Examinations are held for Internal and External Students, it should be stated whether the Internal or the External Papers are required, *e.g.*, "No. 15 for 1909"; "No. 6 for 1907, Internal."

Papers set for Honours Candidates at Intermediate Examinations for External Students are included with the Pass Papers. The prices, unless otherwise stated, are exclusive of postage. Prepayment, including postage, is required in all cases. These publications are obtainable from the University of London Press, Ltd., at St. Paul's House, Warwick Square, London, E.C. 4, and all Booksellers.

Faculty.	No.	Examination.	Month of Examination.	Price.
				s. d.
	1	Matriculation	September	1 2*
	2	Do	January	1 2*
	3	Do.	June	1 8*
Theology: Internal and External Papers, published separately for Intermediate Divinity; Common for B.D.	4	Intermediate	June	- 7*
	5	B.D. and Hons. in Theology ...	June	1 6*
Arts: Internal and External Papers, published separately. [For examinations for Internal Students held after 1914, Papers in Science Subjects common to the Faculties of Arts and Science, including the B.A. Hons. Papers in Mathematics, will be found in the Science Pamphlets only.]	6	Intermediate	July	1 8*
	7	B.A. (Pass and Honours) ...	October	2 10*
	8	M.A.	June	1 1*
	8*a*	Do. (Internal only)	December	1 1*
	9	Examination for the Teacher's Diploma	December	- 4*
	10	Do. (Internal only)	July	- 4*
Laws: Common Papers for Internal and External Students.	11	Intermediate	September	1 1*
	12	LL.B. (Pass and Honours) ...	September	1 8*
Music: Papers for Internal and External Students, published together.	13	Intermediate, B.Mus. and D.Mus.	December	- 7*
Medicine: Common Papers for Internal and External Students.	14	First and Second Examinations for Medical Degrees.	December and March	1 7*
	15	Do. do. ...	July	1 2*
	16	M.B., B.S.	October	1 1*
	17	Do.	May	1 1*
	18	M.D. and M.S.	December	- 7*
	19	Do.	July	- 7*
Science: Internal and External Papers, published separately.	20	Intermediate (*including Agriculture and Horticulture*).	July	1 8*
	21	B.Sc. (Pass and Honours) ...	October	2 9*
Agriculture: Internal and External Papers, published separately.	22	B.Sc. (*Intermediate Papers in* 20 *above*).	October	1 1*
Horticulture: Internal and External Papers published separately.	22*a*	B.Sc. (*Intermediate Papers in* 20 *above*).	October	1 1*
Veterinary Science: Papers for Internal and External Students, published together.	23	All Examinations ... ... (*Published in August.*)	November, January, July.	- 6
Engineering: Internal and External Papers, published separately.	24	Intermediate	July	- 7*
	25	~~B.Sc.~~ (Engineering, Mining and Metallurgy).	July	1 6*
Economics: Internal and External Papers, published separately	26	Intermediate	July	- 7*
	27	B.Sc. (Pass and Honours) ...	October	1 8*
School Examination.	A.	Junior	Midsummer	1 2*
	B.	Senior and Higher ... (*From Midsummer* 1911)	Midsummer	- 6
		General and Higher ... (*From Midsummer* 1918).	Midsummer	2 3*
	BB.	Senior (*From Dec.* 1910).	December	- 6
	C.	Exhibitions Examination ...	June	1 2*
	D.	Scholarships Examination ...	July	1 2*
	E.	Religious Knowledge Certificate	June	- 7*
	F.	Certificate in French ... Certificate in German ...	July	- 7*

* Post free.

[*Note.*—Communications respecting these publications should not be addressed to the University but should be sent with the necessary amount direct to the Publishers.]

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UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

August, 1919

COMMERCE DEGREE.

General Notes.

1. The Commerce Degree is open to all persons who have become matriculated students of the University, men and women alike, whether they study at a College of the University or not, and without any limit of age, except that all candidates must have completed their sixteenth year before matriculation.

2. In order to become matriculated students candidates must pass either the Matriculation Examination, or one of the examinations accepted in lieu thereof. These latter examinations and the conditions on which they are accepted are set out in the "Regulations under Statute 116," which may be obtained gratis and post free on application to the External Registrar.

3. Students whose studies have been interrupted by the War may be admitted by the Matriculation Board to a Special Examination in lieu of the ordinary Matriculation Examination. A preliminary application is necessary and full particulars may be obtained on application.

4. Having matriculated there is no other step in connection with the University which an External Student need take until he wishes to enter for the Intermediate Examination, in accordance with the Regulations for External Students. He may prepare for this examination in the manner he thinks best suited to his particular circumstances. It is, however, desirable that he should inform the External Registrar that he is studying for the examination, when he expects to enter for it, and what subjects he intends to offer. A convenient form for this information is the small slip enclosed. Such a statement does not bind the student if he finds it necessary to change his plans later.

5. Internal Students are matriculated students who are pursuing a course of study approved by the University either in one (or more) of the Schools of the University, or under appointed or recognised Teachers of the University. Enquiry

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as to such courses in commercial subjects may be addressed to the College or School which the students desire to enter, e.g., the London School of Economics, Clare Market, W.C. 2. The subjects other than those of a purely commercial character (Languages, History, Science, Mathematics, etc.) are taught in practically all the Colleges and Schools of the University. A list of these Colleges, and all information relating to Internal Students, may be obtained from the Academic Registrar.

6. External Students may be admitted to these Colleges, whether they wish to take complete courses or not. In many cases lectures and courses of study are arranged in the evening. Application for information should be made to the College which the student desires to enter, and not to the University.

7. External Students may use any text-books which they may choose; no books are prescribed for the general study of any given subject apart from "Set Books" in certain Languages which are given in the Regulations. But it is intended to set up a Bureau for guiding and assisting students working by themselves, and this Bureau, when established, will suggest suitable books to students who desire the information.

8. There are no exemptions from examination in particular subjects at either the Intermediate or Final Examinations for External Students on account of successes at Examinations conducted by other bodies. Certain exemptions are, however, granted to students who have passed equivalent examinations of this University: these are set out in the Regulations.

9. Total exemption from either the Intermediate or Final Examinations for External Students is not granted under any circumstances.

GEO. F. GOODCHILD,
External Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

PROVISIONAL
REGULATIONS
RELATING TO
DEGREES
IN
COMMERCE
FOR EXTERNAL STUDENTS

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The attention of all Students is directed to the following extract from Statute No. 120:—

"No Student shall be admitted to the final Examination for a degree until the expiration of at least three years after Matriculation unless the Senate in special cases or special classes of cases otherwise determine."

The Regulations for Degrees in Commerce are not yet complete, and detailed Syllabuses in a number of subjects will be added later. The Regulations are published in a provisional form for the guidance of External Students who wish to commence their preparation for the Intermediate Examination in Commerce.

LONDON: UNIVERSITY OF LONDON PRESS.
October, 1919.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES.

1. Applications for Forms of Entry must be made *by post card*, and *not later than* the date mentioned in the Regulations for each Examination.

2. Every Candidate's Form of Entry, duly filled up, must be returned to the External Registrar by post and registered, *not more than Eight Weeks* before the commencement of the Examination, and with it, *in the same cover*, must be sent the Candidate's *Certificate* and *Fee* for the Examination.

3. No name will be placed on the List of Candidates unless the *Entry-Form*, *Certificate*, and *Fee* shall have been received *together* at the University *on or before* the date mentioned in the Regulations for each Examination.

4. Candidates cannot be admitted after the List is closed. Any Candidate who may not have received a Form of Entry within a week after applying for it should communicate immediately with the Principal stating the exact date of his application and the place where it was posted.

5. Fifteen days after closing of the Lists, but *not previously*, each Candidate's Completion of Entry will be acknowledged, and a Number, by which he is to be designated throughout the Examination, will be assigned to him.

6. Any representation which Candidates may desire to make on the subject of their Examination must be made to the External Registrar and not to the Examiners.

[The Pass-List of the Examination will be published in the Supplement to the "London University Gazette," and will be sent, as soon as copies are available, to every College or School from which any successful Candidate has immediately proceeded to the Examination; and to every successful Candidate who returns, duly stamped and addressed, the envelopes sent to him with the Entry-Form. It will also be widely circulated among the leading Newspapers of the United Kingdom.

[Unsuccessful Candidates will be informed of the subjects in which they have failed as soon as possible after the publication of the Pass-List. No report will be furnished to Candidates who retire during the course of the Examination.

[The University can take no cognisance of, or responsibility for, private arrangements made by Candidates or their friends with any person whatever for the supply of telegraphic or other information as to the results of Examinations.

[The External Registrar cannot undertake to answer applications by telegram or otherwise asking for information communicated or to be communicated in accordance with the preceding paragraph.]

PRACTICAL EXAMINATIONS.

All necessary materials and apparatus will be supplied by the University, excepting certain small and portable articles, such as drawing instruments. Candidates will be notified of what they are required to bring with them, in the Time Table of the Examination sent to them after their entry is completed.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

August, 1919

COMMERCE DEGREE.

General Notes.

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2. In order to become matriculated students candidates must pass either the Matriculation Examination, or one of the examinations accepted in lieu thereof. These latter examinations and the conditions on which they are accepted are set out in the "Regulations under Statute 116," which may be obtained gratis and post free on application to the External Registrar.

3. Students whose studies have been interrupted by the War may be admitted by the Matriculation Board to a Special Examination in lieu of the ordinary Matriculation Examination. A preliminary application is necessary and full particulars may be obtained on application.

4. Having matriculated there is no other step in connection with the University which an External Student need take until he wishes to enter for the Intermediate Examination, in accordance with the Regulations for External Students. He may prepare for this examination in the manner he thinks best suited to his particular circumstances. It is, however, desirable that he should inform the External Registrar that he is studying for the examination, when he expects to enter for it, and what subjects he intends to offer. A convenient form for this information is the small slip enclosed. Such a statement does not bind the student if he finds it necessary to change his plans later.

5. Internal Students are matriculated students who are pursuing a course of study approved by the University either in one (or more) of the Schools of the University, or under appointed or recognised Teachers of the University. Enquiry

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as to such courses in commercial subjects may be addressed to the College or School which the students desire to enter, e.g., the London School of Economics, Clare Market, W.C. 2. The subjects other than those of a purely commercial character (Languages, History, Science, Mathematics, etc.) are taught in practically all the Colleges and Schools of the University. A list of these Colleges, and all information relating to Internal Students, may be obtained from the Academic Registrar.

6. External Students may be admitted to these Colleges, whether they wish to take complete courses or not. In many cases lectures and courses of study are arranged in the evening. Application for information should be made to the College which the student desires to enter, and not to the University.

7. External Students may use any text-books which they may choose; no books are prescribed for the general study of any given subject apart from "Set Books" in certain Languages which are given in the Regulations. But it is intended to set up a Bureau for guiding and assisting students working by themselves, and this Bureau, when established, will suggest suitable books to students who desire the information.

8. There are no exemptions from examination in particular subjects at either the Intermediate or Final Examinations for External Students on account of successes at Examinations conducted by other bodies. Certain exemptions are, however, granted to students who have passed equivalent examinations of this University: these are set out in the Regulations.

9. Total exemption from either the Intermediate or Final Examinations for External Students is not granted under any circumstances.

GEO. F. GOODCHILD,
External Registrar.

DRAFT REGULATIONS.

BACHELOR OF COMMERCE.

CANDIDATES for the Degree of BACHELOR OF COMMERCE as External Students shall be required to have passed the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION (unless admitted under Statute 116[1]), and to pass Two subsequent Examinations.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN COMMERCE.[2]

The INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN COMMERCE will take place twice in each year, and shall commence on the Fourth Monday in March, and the Fourth Monday in September.

[Until further order a Candidate who, whilst being an Internal Student, passed in all the subjects of the General Intermediate Examination or a Special Intermediate Examination in the Faculty of Commerce in accordance with the Regulations for Internal Students, will be allowed to enter for the B.Com. Examination for External Students on condition that he take at some time previous to his Final Examination any extra subjects which a Candidate taking the Intermediate Examination in Commerce for External Students would have been required to take. For such Candidates a Fee of Five Guineas for a first entry, and of Three Guineas for a subsequent entry, will be payable, which Fee will, in either case, include the first entry to the B.Com. Examination.]

No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination unless he has passed, or been admitted under Statute 116[1] as exempt from, a MATRICULATION EXAMINATION not later than that of the preceding January.

Every Candidate must apply to the External Registrar for a Form of Entry on or before January 25th for the March Examination, or July 25th for the September Examination, which must be returned on or before February 1st for the March Examination, or August 1st for the September Examination, accompanied by a satisfactory Certificate of Good Conduct, and by the proper Fee.[3]

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[1] See page 574.

[2] The Examination (except the Practical and *Viva Voce* Examinations) may be held not only at the University of London, but also by special arrangement in other parts of the United Kingdom.

[3] These times and conditions must be *strictly* observed. Should any alteration in the dates fixed by the University become necessary, due notice of the change will be given.

Every Candidate, on entering for the Intermediate Examination for the first time, must pay a Fee of Five Guineas to the External Registrar. This Fee shall entitle him to enter once for each Part of the Examination, whether taken on the same occasion or otherwise. If he withdraw his name before the last day of entry to the Examination the Fee shall be returned to him. If he fail to present himself at the Examination he shall be allowed to enter for the *next following* Intermediate Examination in Commerce on payment of a Fee of Three Guineas. If he retire after the commencement of the Examination, or fail to pass it, the full Fee of Five Guineas shall be payable upon every re-entry.

Candidates who enter for one Part only (whether by reason of previous failure or otherwise) shall pay a Fee of Three Guineas on each occasion: and this Fee will not in any circumstances be returnable.

The Intermediate Examination is divided into two parts, which may be taken on the same or on different occasions.[1] Failure in one part will not involve failure in the other. The two parts are as follows:—

Part I. Economics, Geography, and one Language.

Part II. Banking, Currency, Trade and Finance, and Accounting *or* History, and the Optional Subject.

These Groups may be taken either together at one Examination or separately at two Examinations.

The Examiners shall be at liberty to test any Candidate by means of *viva-voce* Questions.

A Candidate for the Intermediate Examination for the Degree of B.Com. who has passed, whether as an Internal or External Student, the Intermediate or the Final Examination for the Degree of B.A., B.Sc., B.Sc. (Agric.), B.Sc. (Hort.), B.Sc. (Econ.), B.Sc. (Eng.), B.Sc. (Mining and Metallurgy), shall be exempted from examination at the Intermediate Examination for the Degree of B.Com. in any subject at which he passed at such Examination.

Candidates shall not be approved by the Examiners in either Part of the Examination unless they have shown a competent knowledge in all of the prescribed subjects of that Part.

No Candidate, offering an Experimental Science subject, will be allowed to pass who fails to satisfy the Examiners in the practical part as well as the written part of the Examination in the subject chosen. Candidates are required to bring to the Practical Examination their *original* Laboratory Note-books, for inspection should the Examiners so desire. These Note-books must be taken away by the Candidates at the close of the Examination.

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[1] The parts to be taken must be specified on the Form of Entry.

At Two o'clock on Saturday in the fourth week after the Examination, the External Registrar shall publish a List of the Candidates who have passed, arranged in alphabetical order. And a Pass Certificate signed by the Principal and countersigned by the External Registrar shall be delivered to every such Candidate after the Report of the Examiners shall have been approved by the Senate.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

(Normal Course of Study—One Year.)

A. Compulsory Subjects.

1. Elements of Economics.—1 *Paper.*

2. Banking, Currency, Trade (including Transport) and Finance.—1 *Paper.*

3. Geography.—2 *Papers.*

4. (*a*) Accounting, as applied to Traders and Trading Companies.—1 *Paper ; or* (*b*) World History, with special reference to the Nineteenth Century.—1 *Paper.*

Note.—Banking Candidates are required to take 4 (*b*) *World History*, and not 4 (*a*) *Accounting.* All other candidates are required to take 4 (*a*) *Accounting.*

5. An Approved Modern Foreign Language.—2 *Papers and Viva Voce.*

B. One Optional Subject, to be selected from the following :—

1. A second Approved Modern Foreign Language.—1 *Paper and Viva Voce.*

2. Chemistry.—2 *Papers and a Practical Examination.*

3. Physics.—2 *Papers and a Practical Examination.*

4. Geology.—2 *Papers and a Practical Examination.*

5. Botany.—2 *Papers and a Practical Examination.*

6. Pure Mathematics.—2 *Papers.*

7. Applied Mathematics.—2 *Papers.*

8. History—(*a*) History of Industry and Commerce ; (*b*) World History, with special reference to the Nineteenth Century.—2 *Papers.*

N.B.—Candidates who have taken History as a Compulsory Subject will not be allowed to offer it as an Optional Subject.

9. English—(*a*) History of English Language and Literature ; (*b*) Composition, Expression, Style, Appreciation.—2 *Papers.*

10. Commercial Art, or Art as applied to an Approved Manufacture.—2 *Papers.*

Notes.

1. Candidates preparing for Trades involving a knowledge of the products and processes of manufacture, or any of the Metal Industries, are recommended to take a *Science* (i.e., Chemistry, Physics, Geology, or Botany) as their Intermediate Optional Subject. Candidates who are taking the "Industry" Group in the Final Examination are also recommended to take one of the above Science subjects as their Intermediate Optional Subject.

2. Candidates preparing for Journalistic, Editorial, and Publicity work are recommended to take Subject 9 (*English*) as their Optional Subject.

3. Candidates intending to take the Art Group of Subjects in the Final Examination are recommended to take Subject 10 (*Commercial Art*) as their Optional Subject.

4. Candidates intending to take the "General Transport Group" in the Final Examination are recommended to take Subject 8 (*History*) as their Optional Subject.

5. In all Modern Foreign Languages, colloquial and commercial knowledge will be required.

1.—Economics.

1. *Economic History.*

The outlines of the industrial and commercial development of England, the questions being mainly chosen so as to deal with the period subsequent to 1760.

To include:—The effects of the introduction of machine industry. The developments of transport. Changes in industrial organization. The Great War of 1793–1815 and its economic effects. Tariff policy. Movements of foreign trade. The growth of Banking, the adoption of the gold standard, the history of general prices. Poor Law. Trade Unionism.

Principles of Economics.

Economics, analytical and descriptive, with special reference to the United Kingdom.

The scope of Economics; meaning of the principal economic terms; causes of differences in productive power; analysis of various forms of organization for production; value in relation to production, exchange, distribution, and consumption; the distribution of income between individuals and classes; causes of variations in wages, profits, interest, and rent; economic effect of the ordinary actions of government. The whole to be illustrated as far as possible by reference to past and present conditions of the United Kingdom.

2.—Banking and Currency.

The Functions of Money, Mintage, and Seignorage, Legal Tender Systems, Currency Parity. The English Banking System and Money Market, the Reserve and the Discount Rate; the Foreign Exchanges; the Stock Exchange; Commercial Fluctuations; Speculation; Foreign Trade.

3.—Geography.

General Geography.

The distribution of land and water.

The leading facts of wind and water circulation.

Regional Geography.

The great divisions of the world considered under the following heads:—

Superficial configuration together with the leading facts of the distribution of soils, rocks and minerals of economic importance.

The reaction of configuration upon air and water circulation and the resulting local climates.

The river systems as related to configuration and climate.

The influence of the foregoing physical factors on agricultural production and the supply of animal and vegetable products independently of agriculture.

The sources of mechanical power.

The distribution of population as related to the foregoing physical factors and as influencing labour supply and the value of land.

The localisation of industries as determined by all the foregoing factors.

Transport. Trade centres and trade routes.

The geographical circumstances which influence the economic and strategical position of States.

Special attention will be given to the Geography of Products and Communications, and to the Distribution of Industries and Trade.

4a.—Accounting.

(*Syllabus to be published later.*)

4b.—World History, with Special Reference to the Nineteenth Century.

(*Syllabus to be published later.*)

5.—Modern Foreign Languages.

Note.—In all languages, colloquial and commercial knowledge will be required.

French, German, Italian,[1] Spanish,[1] Dutch,[1] Russian.[1]
Grammar : Translation : Composition.
Composition will be either (1) Translation from English, or (2) Some form of free composition.

Note.—Books will not be prescribed.

Arabic[2] (One Paper).

Candidates will be examined in—

Grammar : Translation : Composition.
Composition to be translation from English.
Prepared Books. Questions on Literary History arising out of the set books.[3]

Persian[2] (One Paper).

Translation of passages from prescribed works.[3]
Translation of an easy passage from an unspecified work.
Translation of an easy passage into Persian.
Grammatical questions (Ranking's edition of Platts' Grammar).

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[1] If Italian or Spanish or Dutch or Russian, be selected, *Two Calendar Months'* notice must be given. Candidates must come to London for the *Viva Voce* Examination.

[2] Candidates taking Arabic or Persian or Turkish or Malay or Chinese will be required to give *Five Calendar Months'* notice and to pay a Special Fee of Five Guineas in addition to the ordinary Fee. The Special Fee is in no case returnable.

[3] A list of the Prescribed Books may be obtained on application.

Turkish[1] (One Paper).

Translation of selected passages from :—

Abd el Hakk Hamid : Dukhtari Hindu.
Namûna'i adabiyyât.
Murâd Bey : Mukammal Târîkhi Usmâni, Vol 7.

Translation of an unprescribed easy passage from Turkish into English.

Translation of an easy passage from English into Turkish.

Grammar.

Malay[1] (One Paper).

Translation of selected passages from the Pĕlayaran Abdullah and Sĕjarah Mĕlayu (first ten chapters).

Translation of an unprescribed easy passage from Malay.

Translation of an easy passage with Malay Grammar.

Chinese[1] (One Paper).

Candidates will be examined in the following :—

I. Translation into English of selected passages from the following works :—

a.	大學、	The Great Learning with the Commentary of Chu Hsi thereon.
b.	中庸、	The Constant Mean with the Commentary of Chu Hsi thereon.
c.	聖諭廣訓,	The Sacred Edict with *Wen-li* paraphrase.

II. Questions regarding the authorship of the Great Learning and the Constant Mean.

III. Translation of an unseen easy passage from Chinese into English.

IV. Translation of an unseen easy passage from English into Chinese.

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

1.—A Second Approved Modern Foreign Language.

The Syllabus will be the same as in the case of the languages given above : but only one Paper will be set, in addition to the *Viva Voce* Examination.

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[1] Candidates taking Arabic or Persian or Turkish or Malay or Chinese will be required to give *Five Calendar Months'* notice and to pay a Special Fee of Five Guineas in addition to the ordinary Fee. The Special Fee is in no case returnable.

2.—Chemistry.

(Two Papers and a Practical Examination.)

The following outline is given for the general guidance of Candidates as indicating the range of the Written part (I) and Experimental part (II) of the Examination in Chemistry :—

I.

The methods which lead to the discovery of the composition of common materials occurring in nature.

The determination of molecular weights, equivalents, and of atomic weights. Valency and structural formulæ.

Classification of the elements, including the Periodic Scheme.

General characters of the chief types of compounds, including acids, bases, and salts.

History, production and properties of the more important and typical elements and their most familiar compounds.

The character of chemical changes, including combustion, thermal dissociation and electrolysis; the conditions which determine and influence them, and the attendant phenomena.

The whole to be treated in an elementary manner.

Candidates will be required to show that they have seen and practised a great variety of experiments, and are familiar with the appearance of common Laboratory materials.

II.

Practical Examination.

[*Candidates will be allowed to bring into the Examination Laboratory any one book on Quantitative Analysis provided that it do not contain any reference to Qualitative Analysis.*]

Candidates will be required to show that they are familiar with easy quantitative operations, gravimetric and volumetric, with the rudiments of qualitative analysis, and that they have prepared a number of elements or compounds by processes involving the manipulation of gases and the purification of substances by crystallization, distillation, &c. Candidates are required to bring to the Practical Examination their *original* Laboratory Note-books, for inspection should the Examiners so desire. These Note-books must be taken away by the Candidates at the close of the Examination. Specimens made by the Candidate, duly attested by the Teacher, if any, may also be submitted to the Examiners.

3.—Experimental Physics.

(Two Papers and a Practical Examination.)

[The following Syllabus is intended to indicate the general scope and character of the Examination without being exhaustive of all parts of the subject. Candidates are expected to show a general acquaintance with the apparatus by which the elementary principles of Physics are illustrated and applied.]

General Properties of Solids, Liquids, and Gases.

Relation between Volume and Pressure in Gases.
Viscosity and Diffusion in Liquids and Gases.
Surface Tension. Osmosis Stretching of Wires

Heat.

Temperature.
Instruments for the measurement of Temperature.
Expansion of Solids, Liquids, and Gases with rise of Temperature. Isothermal and Adiabatic Expansion.
Quantity of Heat. Specific Heat.
Change of State. Latent Heat. Vapour pressure. Boiling-point.
Dew-point. Formation of Cloud, Fog, and Dew.
Conduction. Definition of Thermal Conductivity.
Convection. Radiation.
The Mechanical Equivalent of Heat and modes of determination. The Conservation of Energy.

Sound.

The production and propagation of Sound.
Nature of Wave-motion. Amplitudes. Wave-length. Frequency.
Experimental determination of the Velocity of Sound in Air. Effect of Change of Temperature on the Velocity.
Reflexion.
Determination of Frequency by simple methods.
Experimental investigation of the modes of Vibration of Strings by means of the Sonometer.
Experimental investigation of the Vibrations of Air in Pipes by Resonance to Tuning Forks.
Organ Pipes. Position of Nodes and Antinodes.

Optics.

Propagation of Light. Laws of Reflexion and Refraction. Photometry.
Reflexion at Plane and Spherical Surfaces, and the formation of Images.
Refraction at Plane Surfaces and by Prisms. Minimum deviation. Chromatic dispersion.

The General Laws of Radiation: Visible, Ultra-violet, Infra-red.

Emission and absorption.

Heating effects of radiation.

Phosphorescence and Fluorescence.

The formation of Images by single Lenses. Long and Short Sight and their correction by Lenses.

The combination of two Lenses to form a simple Telescope or Microscope.

Measurement of Velocity.

Magnetism and Electricity.

Properties of Magnets. Simple phenomena of Magnetism and of Magnetic Induction (Influence).

The Magnetic Field: Lines of Force. The Law of Magnetic Force. Magnetic Moment.

Intensity of Magnetisation.

The Earth as a Magnet.

The Magnetic properties of Iron and the elementary Laws of the Magnetic Circuit.

The simpler phenomena of Electrified Bodies. Conduction and Insulation. Electrification by Friction and by Induction (Influence).

Distribution of Electrification on Conductors.

Electric Field: strength of Field.

The Law of Electric Force.

Potential. Capacity. Energy of Charge.

Electrometers.

Electric Discharge and Electric Current.

Primary and Secondary Batteries.

Magnetic field of Current; Magnetic measurement of Current. Galvanometers.

Work done by an Electric Current.

Electromotive Force. Difference of Potential. Resistance.

Ohm's Law. Wheatstone's Bridge. Potentiometer. Resistance of Cells. Volt. Ohm. Ampere. Ammeters. Voltmeters.

Heating effects of Currents.

Elementary Phenomena of Electrolysis; Faraday's Law.

Voltameters.

Action on Current Circuits in a Magnetic Field.

Electromagnetic Induction: Faraday's Law; Lenz's Law; Induction Coil.

A Thermo-electric couple.

Practical Examination.

[The following Scheme is not exhaustive, and is intended merely to show the general nature of the exercises at the

Practical Examination. The Examiners are not precluded from setting other exercises and practical problems illustrative of the principles set forth in the Syllabus.]

Length measurements by Millimeter Rule.

Eye-estimation of Tenths of a Division.

Use of Vernier, Linear and Angular.

Determination of Areas and Volumes by measurement of Linear Dimensions.

Use of the Balance, weighing to one centigramme.

Determination of Volumes by weighing in Water.

Specific Gravities of Solids, Powders, and Liquids.

Use of the Hydrometer.

Verification of Boyle's Law.

Reading the Barometric Height.

Determination of the Centre of Gravity of a Plate.

Determination of *g* by simple pendulum.

Determination of Velocity of Sound in a Tube by Resonance with a Fork.

Use of the Sonometer.

Use of Thermometers, and determination of fixed points.

Simple methods of determining Specific Heat and Latent Heat of Fusion and Evaporation.

Determination of Dew-point.

Use of simple Photometers.

Focal lengths of Mirrors.

Focal lengths of Lenses.

Arrangement of two Lenses to make simple forms of Telescope, Microscope, and Magic Lantern.

Arrangement of a Slit, Lens, and Prism to get a pure Spectrum.

Tracing the path of a Ray of Light through a block of Glass and deduction of Refractive Index.

Refractive Index by method of Apparent Thickness.

Tracing the lines of force in the neighbourhood of a Magnet.

Comparison of Magnetic Moments and Fields.

Measurement of Resistance of Wires and Cells.

Comparison of E.M.F.'s with Potentiometer.

Measurement of Electro-Chemical equivalent.

4.—Geology.

(Two Papers and a Practical Examination.)

I. *Physical Geology.*

The Earth as a Planet. Its larger surface features.

Atmospheric Agents and their effects. Action of surface and underground waters, and of ice.

The Ocean; its Movements and Work.

Distribution of Temperature and Pressure in the Earth; and its Density. The Internal Forces and their Effects. Subsidence and Elevation. Volcanoes and Earthquakes.

Characters and Relations of Rock Masses. The nature of Aqueous and Igneous Rocks and their Modes of Occurrence (Strike, Dip, Jointing, Folding, Faulting, Cleavage, Foliation; Interbedding and Intrusion of Igneous Rocks). Features produced by Denudation (Outcrop, Escarpments, Outliers, Inliers, Unconformity, Overlap).

II. *Mineralogy.*

Elements of Crystallography as exemplified by crystals of Galena, Pyrite, Zircon, Beryl, Calcite, Quartz, Barytes, Gypsum, Albite. Twin Crystals. Crystallographic Notation.

Physical Properties and Chemical Constitution of Minerals; the relations existing between these and Crystalline Form (Isomorphism and Polymorphism), Crystalline Form, Physical Properties, Chemical Composition, and general Mode of Occurrence of the following minerals:—Graphite; Diamond. Pyrite, Marcasite, Copper Pyrites, Galena, Zinc-Blende, Rock Salt; Fluor. Quartz, Chalcedony, Opal; Zircon, Rutile, Cassiterite. Corundum, Ilmenite, Hematite; Limonite. Spinel, Magnetite, Chromite. Aragonite; Calcite, Dolomite, Magnesite, Chalybite. Barytes, Anhydrite; Gypsum. Apatite. Felspars (Orthoclase, Microcline, Albite, Oligoclase, Labradorite, Anorthite). Felspathoids (Nepheline, Leucite, Sodalite, Nosean, Hauyne). Micas (Muscovite, Lepidolite, Biotite, Phlogopite). Pyroxenes (Enstatite, Hypersthene, Diopside, Augite, Diallage, Aegirine). Amphiboles (Anthophyllite, Tremolite, Actinolite, Hornblende, Riebeckite, Glaucophane). Olivine; Garnet; Kyanite, Sillimanite, Andalusite, Topaz; Staurolite; Cordierite; Tourmaline; Sphene. Zeolites (Analcime, Apophyllite, Natrolite); Kaolin; Epidote; Chlorite, Chloritoid; Talc, Serpentine.

The simpler microscopical and optical characters of common rock-forming Minerals.

Practical Examination.

Interpretation of Weather Charts. Physical Maps with contour lines, and the method of drawing sections across them.

Drawing sections across some simple Geological Map.

Identification and Description of simple crystal forms and combinations, by means of models or from actual specimens. Determination of the important rock-forming Minerals in hand-specimens, and in thin slices under the microscope.

Candidates are required to bring to the Practical Examination their *original* Laboratory Note-books, for inspection should the Examiners so desire. These Note-books must be taken away by the Candidates at the close of the Examination.

5.—Botany.

(Two Papers and a Practical Examination.)

Morphology.

The structure and properties of the cell and of the various kinds of tissues ; cell-formation, and the development of the tissues. The plant body ; its structure, development and various modifications.

Special Morphology, Reproduction, and Taxonomy.

The general characters of the following groups :—

Angiosperms, as illustrated especially by British or commonly cultivated dicotyledonous and monocotyledonous plants belonging to the Natural Orders Ranunculaceæ, Rosaceæ, Leguminosæ, Compositæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Salicaceæ, Liliaceæ, Gramineæ and Orchidaceæ.

Gymnosperms, as exemplified by *Pinus*, together with only the general external features exhibited by *Cycas* and *Taxus*.

Pteridophyta, as exemplified by *Lastrea* (*Aspidium*), together with the general character of *Selaginella* and *Lycopodium*.

Bryophyta, as exemplified by *Funaria* and *Pellia*.

Algæ, as exemplified by *Chlamydomonas*, *Pleurococcus*, *Oedogonium*, *Spirogyra*, *Vaucheria*, and *Fucus*.

Fungi, as exemplified by *Agaricus*, *Pythium*, *Mucor*, either *Eurotium* or *Sphærotheca*, *Saccharomyces*, and *Bacillus*.

Elementary Physiology.

The Chemical nature of the food elements of plants. Their sources, the modes in which they are respectively absorbed by the organism.

The absorption of water—turgescence, transpiration, root-pressure. Movements of water in plants.

Aëration and respiration.

Photosynthesis. Outlines of metabolic changes within the plant.

Growth.

Irritability, Geotropism, Heliotropism.

Elementary Aspects of Evolution and Genetics.

Practical Examination.

The practical work will include the dissection and examination of plants or parts of plants, and the reference to their systematic position of plants or parts of plants comprised in the foregoing syllabus. Simple experiments in Practical Physiology may be set.

Candidates are required to bring to the Practical Examination their *original* Laboratory Note-books, for inspection should the Examiners so desire. These Note-books must be taken away by the Candidates at the close of the Examination.

6.—Pure Mathematics.

(Two Papers).

Algebra.

The Arithmetic and the Algebra of the Matriculation Examination, and further Algebra including the Theory of Quadratic Equations, the Convergency of Geometric Series, Permutations and Combinations, the Binomial Theorem for Positive Integral Indices, the Graphs of Simple Algebraic Functions, the Theory of Indices, the nature and use of Logarithms and of Logarithmic Tables, Interest and Annuities.

Geometry.

The Geometry of the Matriculation Examination, together with the Geometry of Similar Rectilineal Figures, Mensuration of Plane Rectilineal Figures and of the Circle, the Elementary Properties of the Plane, including those of the angles made by planes with straight lines and with one another, the Elementary Properties of the Sphere and Plane Sections thereof, Mensuration of Simple Solid Figures, including the Cylinder, Cone, and Sphere.

Trigonometry.

The meaning of, and elementary exercises in the uses of, Rectangular and Polar Co-ordinates. Measurements of Angles, Trigonometrical Functions and their Graphs, Approximate Values of the Trigonometrical Functions of Small Angles, Elementary Trigonometrical Formulæ and their Applications, Properties of Triangles, and easy properties of the Circles, circumscribed to, and touching the sides of, a Triangle, Practical Solutions of Triangles and Applications with numerical examples involving the use of Logarithmic and other Tables.

7.—Applied Mathematics.

(Two Papers.)

Statics.

Equilibrium of one or more bodies under the action of Uniplanar Forces or of Parallel Forces.

Properties of the Centre of Mass and its determination in simple cases.

Statics of Simple Mechanisms.

The Simpler Linkages.

The Elementary Laws of Friction.

Dynamics.

Velocities and Accelerations, including their Resolution and Composition.

Mass, Momentum, Force, Work, Energy and Power.

Change of Units—Dimensions.

Motion under the action of a Force which is constant in Magnitude and Direction.

Simple problems on the Motion of Projectiles.

Circular Motion.

Simple Harmonic Oscillations. The Simple Pendulum.

Simple cases of direct and oblique Impact.

Hydrostatics.

Pressures of Liquids on Plane Areas.

Pressures of Liquids on Solid Bodies, partially or wholly immersed, and Conditions of Equilibrium of such Bodies.

Specific Gravities and Densities of Substances, Solid and Liquid, and methods of determining them.

Simple applications of the foregoing subjects.

8.—History.

(*Syllabus to be published later.*)

9.—English.

(*a*) History of English Language and Literature.
(*b*) Composition, Expression, Style, Appreciation.

10.—Commercial Art

(or Art as applied to an Approved Manufacture)

(*Syllabus to be published later ; but it is not probable that an Examination in this subject can be held in* 1920.)

FINAL EXAMINATION IN COMMERCE.

The B.Com. Examination shall take place twice in each year, and shall commence on the First Monday in and on the First Monday in .

Every Candidate for this Examination shall be required to have passed the INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN COMMERCE at least One Academical Year[1] previously, and to have passed the Matriculation Examination or to have been admitted under Statute 116[2] at least Three years[3] previously.

Every Candidate must, on or before for the Examination, or for the Examination, apply to the External Registrar for a Form of Entry, which must be returned on or before for the Examination, or for the Examination, accompanied by a satisfactory Certificate of Good Conduct, and by the proper Fee.[4]

Every Candidate on first entering for the Final Examination must pay a Fee of Five Guineas to the External Registrar. This Fee shall entitle him to enter once for each Part of the Examination whether taken on the same occasion or not. If he withdraw his name before the last day of entry to the Examination the Fee shall be returned to him. If he fail to present himself at the Examination he shall be allowed to enter for the *next following* B.Com. Examination on payment of a Fee of Three Guineas. If he retire after the commencement of the Examination, or fail to pass it, the full Fee of Five Guineas shall be payable upon every re-entry.

Candidates who enter for one Part only, whether by reason of previous failure or otherwise, shall pay a Fee of Three Guineas on each occasion: and this Fee will not in any circumstances be returnable.

The Final Examination is divided into two parts, of which the Compulsory Subjects form Part I, and the Optional Subjects form Part II. But the Approved Modern Foreign Language may be taken either with Part I or with Part II at the option of the Candidate.

A Candidate may take Part I and Part II on the same occasion: or he may take Part I on one occasion and Part II on a second occasion.

The schedule of Compulsory and Optional Subjects is as follows:—

(*Note.*—The detailed Syllabuses will be published later.)

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[1] See note I on p. 573.

[2] See page 574.

[3] See note on page 573.

[4] These times and conditions must be *strictly* observed. Should any alteration in the dates be made by the University, due notice will be given.

FINAL EXAMINATION

(Normal Course of Study—Two Years.)

A. Compulsory Subjects :—

(*One Year Course.*)

1. The Present Organisation of Industry, Banking, Trade and Transport.—2 *Papers.*

2. Modern Economic Development of the Empire and the more important Foreign Countries.—2 *Papers.*

3. Elements of Commercial Law (treated from Commercial rather than Legal standpoint)—including Sale of Goods, Insurance, Carriage of Goods by Land and Sea, Negotiable Instruments, Partnerships, Companies, Agencies, Statutory Bodies, Patents, Contracts and Bankruptcy.—1 *Paper.*

4. Statistical Method (not presupposing a knowledge of Mathematics higher than Matriculation standard) to include Averages, Graphs, Factors of Production, Distribution and Sale, and their inter-relation ; illustrations being taken from Trade and Industries.—1 *Paper.*

B. One Group of Subjects, selected from the following :—

(*One Year Course.*)

1. Banking and Finance Group. (Recommended for candidates for Banking, Finance, etc.)

(*a*) An Approved Modern Foreign Language.—2 *Papers and Viva Voce.*

(*b*) Banking, including a general knowledge of the principal British and Foreign Systems and of Stock Exchange practice and the Foreign Exchanges.—2 *Papers.*

(*c*) Accounting and Business Organisations, Accounts of Traders at home and abroad, including Foreign Currencies and Accounts of Branches, the Organisation of Business Houses of various types.—2 *Papers.*

Or alternatively, a Second Approved Modern Foreign Language.—2 *Papers and Viva Voce.*

2. Trade A Group. (Recommended for candidates for Colonial and General Trade, and in certain cases for Distributing Trades.)

(*a*) The Trade of great World Divisions, including conditions of production and marketing of Commodities, Transport, Trade, Statistics, etc.—2 *Papers.*

Divisions :—Europe and *either* North and South America, *or* India and the Far East, *or* Africa and Australasia.

(*b*) Economics of Transport (from the point of view of the Trader), including Sea Transport, Inland Transport (Rail, Motor, Waterway), and Insurance.—1 *Paper.*

(*c*) Accounting.—The Accounts of Traders at home and abroad, including Foreign Currencies and Accounts of Branches; *or alternatively* (for the Textile Trades), Constitution, Production and Manufacture of Materials (Silk, Wool, Cotton, Flax, etc.); *or alternatively* (for the Food Distributing Trades), the Constitution, Production and Manufacture of Food Stuffs.—1 *Paper.*

(*d*) An Approved Modern Foreign Language.—2 *Papers and Viva Voce.*

3. TRADE B GROUP. (Recommended for those engaged in the Trade of a definite area (e.g., Brazil, India, China, Russia, Scandinavia).)

(*a*) The Chief Commercial Language of the Selected Area.—2 *Papers and Viva Voce.*

(*b*) Accounting.—The Accounts of Traders at home and abroad, including Currencies of Selected Area and Accounts of Branches.—1 *Paper.*

(*c*) The Commercial and Physical Geography (including the Climatology) of the Selected Area, with the Geographical Conditions of Markets and Transports.—1 *Paper.*

(*d*) The Commercial Methods, including the Trade of the Specific Area, Conditions of Production and Marketing of Commodities, Local Tariffs and Transport Conditions, Trade Statistics and Commercial Law.—2 *Papers.*

Note.—Candidates taking the above Group (Trade B) should, *where practicable*, spend at least a year in the country where the language of the Selected Area is spoken.

4. INDUSTRY GROUP. (Recommended for candidates in Engineering and Metal Trades, Distributing Trades (in certain instances), and generally for those engaged in Works and Factory Management.)

(*a*) Business Organisation and Scientific Management.—The Organisation of Business Houses, Works and Factories; Administration, Production, Sales, Publicity, Statistics, Staff Selection and Management, Welfare Work and Staff Education, Business Psychology, Relations of Capital and Labour.—2 *Papers.*

(*b*) Works and Factory Accounting, with special reference to Cost Accounts and Depreciation. 1 *Paper.*

(*c*) Industrial Law.—The Law relating to Factories and Workshops, Workmen's Compensation, Trade Unions, Employer's Liability, Friendly Societies, National Insurance, Labour conditions.—1 *Paper.*

(*e*) An Approved Modern Foreign Language.—2 *Papers and Viva Voce.*

Note.—Candidates, other than those preparing for Journalistic, Editorial, and Publicity work, who take this (Industry) Group are recommended to take one of the four Science Subjects as their Optional Intermediate Subject.

5. GENERAL TRANSPORT GROUP. (Recommended for candidates desiring a wide knowledge of Transport and its bearings.)

(*a*) Transport, including Transport and Storage of Commodities of a perishable and special character, such as Fruit, Dairy Produce, Meat, Grain, Oil. —1 *Paper.*

(*b*) Inland Transport, *or, alternatively,* Sea Transport.—1 *Paper.*

(*c*) Trade.—General movements of International Trade and the factors governing economical transportation.—1 *Paper.*

(*d*) Accounting.—1 *Paper.*

(*e*) An Approved Modern Foreign Language.—2 *Papers and Viva Voce.*

Note.—Candidates taking Group 5 are recommended to take History as the Optional Subject at the Intermediate Examination.

6. SHIPPING GROUP. (Recommended for candidates for the Shipping Trade.)

(*a*) Shipping.—Construction and capacity of Ships in relation to their work ; Character and use of the Chief Shipping Documents ; Charter Party ; Bills of Lading ; Insurance ; The Merchant Shipping Acts ; Passenger Law ; The Economics of Transport, with special reference to Sea Transport (all treated with special reference to Commercial use and practice).—2 *Papers.*

(*b*) Trade.—The Conditions of Production and Marketing of the more important commodities entering into Overseas Trade and the Traffic of the Great Ports of the World.—1 *Paper.*

(*c*) Accounts of Traders at Home and Abroad, including Foreign Currencies and Accounts of Branches.—1 *Paper.*

OR, *alternative to* (*b*) *and* (*c*) *at the option of the Candidate*, an Approved Modern Foreign Language other than that taken under (*d*).—2 *Papers and Viva Voce.*

(*d*) An Approved Modern Foreign Language.—2 *Papers and Viva Voce.*

7. INLAND TRANSPORT GROUP. (Recommended for Railway Candidates.)

(*a*) Economics of Inland Transport: (1) General, (2) Railway.—2 *Papers.*

(*b*) Railway Law and the History of Inland Transport.—1 *Paper.*

(*c*) Railway Cost Accounts and Railway Statistics.—1 *Paper.*

(*d*) An Approved Modern Foreign Language.—2 *Papers and Viva Voce.*

8. PUBLIC UTILITIES GROUP. (Recommended for candidates in such undertakings as Gas, Electricity and Hydraulic Power, Water Supply and Irrigation.)

(*a*) The Constitution and Business Organisation of Public Services, and their general relationship to Industry, Trade and Transport.—2 *Papers.*

(*b*) Accounting.—1 *Paper.*

(*c*) The Law relating to Public Services.—1 *Paper.*

(*d*) An Approved Modern Foreign Language.—2 *Papers and Viva Voce.*

9. COMMERCIAL ART GROUP. (Recommended for certain classes of candidates in the Distributing and other Trades.)

(*a*) Design and Colour in relation to Material: Origins and Methods of Production by (i) Handwork, (ii) Machinery.—1 *Paper.*

History and Principles of Design in relation to an approved Industry.—1 *Paper.*

(*b*) Advertising and Presentation: Psychology of Appeal and Method of Presentation.—1 *Paper.*

Copy Writing.—1 *Paper.*

Printing Processes—Letterpress—Black and White—Colour.—1 *Paper.*

Lettering and Illustration—Their History and use in Practice.—1 *Paper.*

Note.—The Compulsory Language in the Final Year may be offered at the option of the candidate in the Second Year (i.e., with the General Compulsory Subjects of the Final Examination).

The Examination shall be conducted by means of Printed Papers; but the Examiners shall not be precluded from putting, for the purpose of ascertaining the competence of the Candidate to Pass, *viva-voce* questions to any Candidate in the subjects in which they are appointed to examine. In each Foreign Language there will in every case be a *viva-voce* test.

No Candidate shall pass who shall not obtain such proportion of the aggregate marks in all the compulsory subjects of the Examination, and in the optional subject selected by him as shall satisfy the Examiners.

At Two o'clock on Friday in the fifth week after that in which the Examination closes the External Registrar shall publish a List of the Candidates who have passed, arranged in alphabetical order.

A Diploma under the seal of the University, and signed by the Chancellor, shall be delivered to each Candidate who has passed, after the Report of the Examiners shall have been approved by the Senate.

MASTERSHIP OF COMMERCE.

A Master's Degree will be instituted to follow upon the Bachelor's Degree; but before the Bachelor is allowed to proceed to the Mastership he will be required to have had a suitable practical commercial experience extending over a period of not less than two years *after* having taken the B.Com. Degree.

(*Detailed Regulations will be published later.*)

NOTES.

I.—By the term "Academical Year" is ordinarily meant the period intervening between any Examination and an Examination of a higher grade in the following year; which period may be either *more* or *less* than a Calendar year. Thus the interval between the *Intermediate* Examination in Science and the *Degree* Examination of the next year is about fifteen months; nevertheless it is counted as an "Academical Year."

II.—"No Student shall be admitted to the final examination for a degree until the expiration of at least three years after Matriculation unless the Senate in special cases or special classes of cases otherwise determine." (*Extract from Statute* 120.)

APPENDICES.

I.—STATUTES 113 AND 129.

REGULATIONS FOR PERSONS WHO HAVE TAKEN A FIRST DEGREE IN THIS UNIVERSITY FOR GRADUATES OF OTHER UNIVERSITIES AND FOR OTHERS DESIROUS UNDER THE TERMS OF STATUTES 113 AND 129 OF PROSECUTING A COURSE OF ADVANCED STUDY OR RESEARCH, AND OF PROCEEDING TO A HIGHER DEGREE.

[*Note.*—See Regulations obtainable on application to the ACADEMIC REGISTRAR, University of London, South Kensington, S.W.7.]

II.—EXEMPTIONS.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF STUDENTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERMS OF STATUTES, SECTION 116, WITHOUT PASSING THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

[The Section runs as follows :—

> "116. Every Candidate for admission as a Student of the University shall pass such entrance or matriculation examination, or fulfil such other tests of fitness to be admitted as a Student as may be from time to time prescribed."]

REGULATION AS TO EXEMPTION FROM THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

Graduates of such British, Colonial, and Indian Universities, as are approved by the Senate for that purpose, and those who have passed all the Examinations required for a degree in those Universities, also women who have obtained Tripos Certificates granted by the University of Cambridge, and women who have obtained Certificates, showing that, under the conditions prescribed by the Delegacy for Women Students at Oxford, they have passed the Second Public Examination of that University or have obtained Honours in the Oxford University Examination for Women in Modern Languages, may on application be registered as Matriculated Students on payment of the Registration Fee of £3 3s. without passing the Matriculation Examination.

[Oxford and Cambridge Graduates in First or Second Class Honours can be admitted to their Degree Examination in any Faculty other than Medicine after two years from their Registration. See Extract from Statute 120, on page 505.]

Persons of nineteen years of age [1] and upwards who present (*a*) Certificates of Matriculation in Colonial Universities,[2] or (*b*) Indian [2] or foreign Certificates from an Academical or other Educational Authority which in the opinion of the Principal indicate that they have attained a standard *primâ facie* involving an education equivalent in their own country to that required in England for Matriculation in this University, may apply for Examination before a Board of Examiners under Statute 116 instead of at the Matriculation Examination. This Examination can only be held at the University in London. Regulations relating to this Examination may be obtained on application to the External Registrar, University of London, South Kensington, London, S.W.7.

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[1] The age of a Candidate with regard to admission to this Examination is reckoned thus:—

A Candidate who attains the age of nineteen years between January 14th and July 31st of any year will be admissible to any Examination under Statute 116 held between those dates or subsequently ; and a Candidate who attains the age of nineteen years between August 1st of any year and the 14th day of January in the year next ensuing will be admissable to any Examination under Statute 116 held between those dates or subsequently.

[2] Diplomas of Degrees granted by recognised Colonial or Indian Universities entitle the holders thereof, under Statute 116, to registration as Matriculated Students without further Examination.

For conditions under which the following Examinations will give exemption from the Matriculation Examination of the University of London, see separate Regulations obtainable on application to the External Registrar, University of London, South Kensington, London, S.W.7 :—

Oxford Senior Local Examination.

Higher Certificate Examination of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board.

School Certificate Examination of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board.

Previous Examination of the University of Cambridge.

Cambridge Senior Local Examination.

Matriculation Examination of the Joint Board of the Northern Universities.

Senior School Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board of the Northern Universities.

Scotch School-Leaving Certificate Examination.

The standing of Students Registered under Statute 116 shall date, for the purposes of External Examinations, from the Matriculation Examination immediately preceding the date of Registration. (*See* Extract from Statute 120, below.) To secure that a Registration under Statute 116 shall date from any Matriculation Examination, such Registration must be completed before the commencement of the next Matriculation Examination.

N.B.—Applications for Registration must be accompanied by the proper Fee and official documentary evidence of qualification in accordance with the above Regulation. Cheques must be made payable to the "University of London" and crossed "London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Brompton Square Branch." The Fee and evidence must be forwarded together by registered post, and addressed to "The External Registrar, University of London, S.W. 7."

THE LONDON UNIVERSITY GAZETTE.

The Senate of the University of London issue a *Gazette* under the editorship of the Principal Officer. Ten numbers will be published in the course of the Academic Year at average intervals of four weeks. The first Number of Vol. XIX for the year 1919-20 will be issued on September 24th, 1919.

The contents are arranged under the following heads:—

(*a*) **Acts of the Senate, containing excerpts from the Minutes of the Senate.**
(*b*) **Minutes of the Proceedings of Convocation.**
(*c*) **Notices concerning Examinations.**
(*d*) **General University Notices.**
(*e*) **Notices of matters of interest to Teachers and Students of the University.**

The Examination Lists are given in Supplements.

The annual subscription, including postage, is 5*s.* The price of a single number is 6*d.*—including postage, 7*d.* Correspondence relating to the *literary portion* of the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Editor, *London University Gazette*, University of London, South Kensington, S.W. 7; that relating to *subscriptions* to "THE PUBLISHERS TO THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON PRESS, Messrs. HODDER AND STOUGHTON, WARWICK SQUARE, E.C. 4," and marked "*Gazette*" on the cover.

REGULATIONS RELATING TO DEGREES.

The following Regulations may be obtained, post free, on application to the University:—

Matriculation.
Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity.
Bachelor and Master of Arts and Doctor of Literature.
Bachelor and Doctor of Laws.
Bachelor and Doctor of Music.
Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine, and Bachelor and Master of Surgery.
Bachelor and Master and Doctor of Science (in Science).
Bachelor and Doctor of Science (in Engineering).
Bachelor of Science in Engineering (Mining and Metallurgy).
Bachelor and Master and Doctor of Science (in Economics and Political Science).
Bachelor and Master and Doctor of Science (in Agriculture).
Bachelor of Science (in Horticulture).
Bachelor of Science (in Estate Management).
Bachelor and Master and Doctor of Science (in Veterinary Science).
Teacher's Diploma.
Exhibitions, Scholarships, Studentships, and Prizes.
Examinations in the Colonies.

B. Com. (or B. Com. Sc)

University of Toronto

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

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Intermediate	London.	Liverpool.	Leeds.	Birmingham ~~Manchester~~. 1st Year	2nd Year
A.	A Compulsory 1. Economics.	1 Economics & Commerce	Economics	Economics.	Economics & methods of Statistics
	2. (Banking. Currency Trade (including Transport) Finance			Commerce & Commerce Seminar.	Commerce Transport or Public Finance Commercial Law.
	3 Geography	Geography or Modern History	Economic Geography	—	—
	4. Accounting as applied to Traders & Trading Companies or World History with ref to 19th Century			Accounting	Accounting
	5. An approved modern Foreign Language	One language (modern)	One Mod Language	a modern Language	a modern Language
B	One optional 1. A Second Mod Lang 2. A Science 3 Mathematics 4 History 5. English? 6 Commercial Art.	& One of (a) Mathematics. (b) a Science (c) Geography (d) Logic.	Two of (a) A Second Language (b) Mathematics (c) European History from 1763 (d) A subject in Science or Technology.	One of a modern Lang or a science and an approved commercial Subject or Science	continued continued.